

For Sale
Coal

Barred Rock Eggs
\$1.00 per setting

DR. J. B. HARRINGTON, V.S.

Western Globe.

John Deere

Gave to the world the Steel
Plow. His plows have always
been the standard of perfection,
and are used by the most Up-to-
Date Farmers all over the world.
Let Me Take Your Order for One.

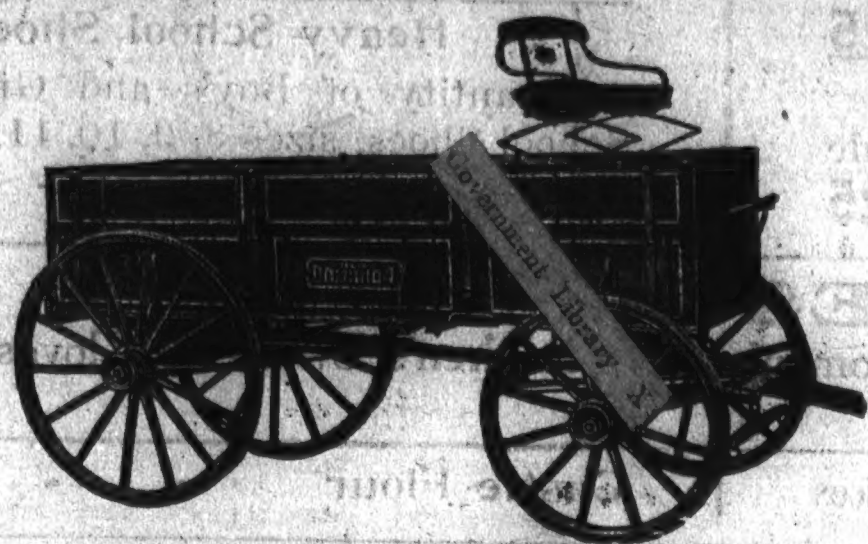
W. R. WINSLOW, Agent
LACOMBE ALBERTA

VOLUME XI

CHAR. B. HALPER, Editor and Manager

LACOMBE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



Hamilton Wagons

Speak for themselves

We are long in 3 1-2 in. in both High
and Low Wheels and are making a
SPECIAL PRICE
to lower the stock of this size

This is where you can get a 3 1-2 in.
Wagon with clip gear for less than you
would be asked to pay for bolted gears.

Oliver Gangs and Sulkeys

Morrison & Johnston, Limited

Lacombe,

Alberta



ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital and Reserves

\$14,000,000.00

Sound Banking Principles Followed

DEPOSITS RECEIVED—Record your business transactions
through this office and receive the benefits and protection
a Bank Account affords.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposit your cash surplus in interest
bearing account. Cash reserve is the best asset.

MONEY TRANSFERS made at reasonable rates.

ADVANCES made to assist and encourage legitimate busi-
ness.

Lacombe Branch—W. A. SHIELDS, Mgr.

Documents and Valuables held for our clients free of charge.

Keep your money in the District by
Insuring in

**The Lacombe Farmers Mutual
Fire Insurance Company**

Special Rates on Grain Insurance

Agents wanted in unrepresented
districts.

Jesse Fraser Agency

Lacombe, Alberta

KODAK



Keep a Kodak Record
Eastman Cameras from \$1.00 up
Come in and have a Kodak talk

The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.
D. A. Lothian, Manager

THE LEADING HARNESS SHOP

Just Arrived

Three tons of Buffalo Robes and
Horse Blankets

Prepare your Hogs for the Market

By Using

Dr. Hess & Clark's Stock Tonic and Worm Powder

W. L. ELLIOTT

Nanton Street

Lacombe, Alberta

Start the New Year Right—
Subscribe for The Western Globe.

Stylish Ready-to-wear

McLEOD'S

For Exclusive Millinery

General Opening This Week

"The Last Word of Fashion" is represented in our First Showing of Autumn Merchandise—a Display expressing the Latest Ideas in
Styles, Fabrics and Colors. Your inspection is invited.



Women's Autumn Coats Are Here

A Notable Display
Embracing the Lat-
est Modes.

Models in Women's Autumn
and Winter Coats of Heavy Cloth—
Tweeds, Sharkskin, Velour, Nel-
vet, Plush, Stamped or Plain
Effects. Beautiful Styles, with
close-fitting, Military Fastening,
or Open Collars; some with the
New Belted Waist, Wide and
Flare Skirts. Colors are Mixed
Rich Tweeds—Blue, Brown, Navy,
Green, Grey, Black and White,
and Black. Garments appropri-
ate for driving, afternoon or
dress wear. Prices, \$15.00

\$18.00, \$20, \$22.50,
\$25.00 to \$40.00.

Initial Showing of Millinery



A Noteworthy Display of Pattern Hats, and adaptations of Our Own Importation, all of which
are Exclusive. All our Styles were chosen by our own Milliner during her buying trip to Chicago
and Eastern Canada.
Shapes include the Latest "Maria Guy" or "Swallow" Hat—Postillion—Nadia Sailor Hat, or
Berette—and Many Other Fashionable Models. The Colors and Trimmings are so Lovely.

PRESENTING AUTUMN'S FAVORED SILKS

Black Paillette and Messaline, \$1.25 and \$1.00
Colored Paillette—All the Best Fall Shades, \$1.00 to \$1.50
Colored and Black Honan Silk, 33 inch, 75c
Tartan Silks for Blouses, 22 inch, 75c
Black or White Habutai Silk, 36 inch, \$1.00
Black and White Striped Silks and Satins, in Exclusive Dress Lengths. Per yard, \$2.00 to \$3.00

NEW BLANKET COATINGS

Exclusive Coat Lengths of the Newest Colors in Blanket Coating. All Wool, 54 inches wide.
Colors, \$2.00
Heavy White Coatings, 54 inches, \$2.25
Navy, Grey, Black and White Check Coatings, 50 inches wide. Per yard, \$1.75

LATEST STYLES IN BLOUSES

White, Plain, or Tucked Blouses, effectively trimmed, \$2.50 and \$3.00
White Jap Silk Blouses, front frilled or plain, \$3.50 and \$3.75
Silk Blouses, in Colors and Black \$4.50 to \$6.00

Important Showing of Children's Girl's and Misses Coats

All Coats are Beautifully lined.
Some warmly interlined. Trim-
med in the Latest Fashions. Ex-
cellent Values at the prices
quoted.

Children's Coats, of Grey or
Fawn Bearskin Cloth; heavy
weight. Price, \$5.00

Girls' Coats, in Plain, Chinchil-
la Cloth and Heavy Blanket
Tweeds. Sizes, 6 to 14 years.
Prices, \$7.00 to \$10.00

Misses' Coats, of Navy Blue
Zibeline Cloth, made in a smart
Military Style, Velvet Collar,
Belted Waist, lined. Price, \$15.00

Misses' Coats, in variety, at
Special Value Prices.



Men's Overcoats

NEW STYLES AT SPECIAL PRICES

Beautifully Tailored Ulsters for Men, in Heavy, Warm All
Wool Chinchilla Cloth, Shawl Collar, Belted Waist, lined all
through with Rich Silk Serge. Colors—Brown, Navy, and Oxford
Grey. Special Price, \$16.50

Boy's School Suits—The Noted "Lion Brand"

All Lion Brand Suits for Boys Give You Complete Satisfac-
tion. They have double seats and elbows.

Our Fall Stock in the Varsity Style come in the Best Tweeds.
Colors—Brown or Grey Mixtures. Sizes 4 to 15 years. Prices, \$4.50 to \$5.50

Fall Dress Fabrics—Fine Woollen Dress Materials

Whipcords, Broadcloths, Poplins, Serges, Corduroys, and Vel-
veteens, at SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

Shoes in the Latest Styles

AUTUMN STOCKS COMPLETE

Men's "Walk Over" Gun Metal Boot, with cloth top, button style,
showing the latest "Park last." Sizes 6 to 9. Price, \$6.00

Women's "Walk Over" Patent Bal. In button or lace style, cloth
top. Sizes 3 to 7. Price, \$6.00

EMPRESS SHOES for Women of Style. Patent Leather, with
cloth top, in lace or button style. Glace Kid, with cloth top.
Plain Kid, in lace or button styles. Regular or Military Heels.
All sizes. Prices, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50

F. E McLEOD,

"The Store of Better Values"

LACOMBE

Our new location on Barnett Avenue, into which we shall move about Oct. 1st, is being remodeled. We will be in better condition to serve your wants than ever before.

Removal Sale

We do not want to remove any more of our present stock than we have to, and are making price concessions that must clean out one-half of our goods in the next three weeks.

Youth's Clothing Brown mixed goods and Blue Serges, sizes 31 to 35, \$6.00 value for \$3.50	Men's Winter Underwear Odd lines, worth to \$1.50 per garment, two lots to clear at 50c and 75c	Men's Work Shoes \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$3.00 , regularly priced at \$2.50, 3.00 and 3.50.
Just a few Men's Suits \$18.00 and \$23.00 at two prices to clear \$8.00 and \$12.00	Flannel Shirts Worth \$1.75, to save moving you can buy them at \$1.25	Boy's Shoes Per pair \$1.50 and 1.75
Men's Flannel Shirts worth \$1.75, removal price \$1.00	Gray Kersey Shirts Usually priced at \$2.00, removal sale price \$1.25	Heavy School Shoes A quantity of Boy's and Girl's heavy School Shoes, sizes 8, 9, 10, 11. Removal price per pair 1.25

REMOVAL SALE PRICES ON

Men's Mackinaw Coats, heavy ribbed Eureka, Nova Scotia Wool Underwear, Men's, Women's and Children's Sweaters, Gloves, Mittens, Hats, Caps, and Hosiery.

King's Quality Flour, 98 lbs. \$3.50 | Crockery clearing at Wholesale Prices | Castle Flour - - \$3.25

Dolmage St.

ARNOT'S

Lacombe

Gull Lake News

It is with much regret that we mention the death of Mr. George Court, which occurred very unexpectedly Wednesday night, September 8th. Mrs. Court and son, Willis, left Friday afternoon with the remains for Wisconsin, his former home, for burial. The family have the sincere sympathy of the community.

O. B. Moore shipped two carloads of cattle, one from Rimney and the other from here, on Tuesday.

Gull Lake is being treated to an early winter this year. There was 14 degrees of frost last Saturday, and 20 degrees on Sunday night. We have also had a few inches of snow.

Rev. F. Miller announced on Sunday that Prof. Bland, of Edmonton, would preach here next Sunday, Sept. 19.

Spruceville News

Mr. and Mrs. McLennan, of Blackfalds, and Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Kasha, and W. Swanson, were all Sunday visitors at Mr. and Mrs. Young's. How did it happen?

Several farmers in this neighborhood threshed their barley and some oats and wheat, but the weather of the last few days has put a stop to stook threshing for the time being.

Wedding bells will be heard this week, of which intimations are now out.

There will be a dance in the U. F. A. Hall on Friday, September 24th. The ladies will please not overlook the cakes; the management will supply the sandwiches and coffee.

Mr. S. Young, of Guelph, Ont., who has been visiting his sons, Orm and Percy the past few weeks, expects to leave for his home next week. He is delighted with the crops, and is taking a few samples back with him to show our Eastern cousins what we can do.

Tees News

Grain cutting and stooking is about finished in this district. Farmers report a fine crop all around.

Last Monday's hail storm did considerable damage.

The ice cream social, in aid of the Presbyterian Church, was quite a success although the weather was quite cool.

Mr. Sutherland, our pastor here, will, on Sunday next, preach in the Methodist Church at Clive. Mr. Bradley will take the service here. We hope the people will turn out well to hear the new speaker, and feel much benefited thereby.

Miss Knox, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. McMillan and family, has returned to Edmonton to attend to her duties, being one of the teaching staff in that city.

Mr. Herman Moore has left this vicinity and gone to take a course in the Moler College at Calgary. We wish him luck.

Mrs. Dan McMillan left on Friday's train for Clive to visit with her daughter, Mrs. Roy Joslin, for a few days.

Our genial merchant, A. W. Lawson, is doing a fine business. Not much signs of hard times.

Mrs. F. Heath, in her new building, is also doing a good business.

FAIR SEASON IS ON

Some Fine Exhibits Being Shown This Year—Motor Car Especially Popular

Exhibits of the "blue ribbon colt" or the "prize porker" at the Fall Fairs around Canada this year have nothing at all on the automobile exhibits for popularity. The Fair season is with us again, and nearly every one is having its motor display in some form or other, which is always crowded.

Some Fairs are even introducing auto racing and hill climbing contests and the like, but the main interest seems to be in the all-around farm utility of a good machine. Each year the proportion of the motor car output that goes to the farmer has increased enormously until the manufacturers now figure the ruralists as the very best market.

More Ford cars have been sold to farmers, probably than all other makes combined, and the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, estimates that about 22,000 of its cars are being used on the farms in Canada. Notwithstanding this large total, they are figuring that the coming year's output will find a larger market than ever among the farmers, and it is likely that many thousand more machines will come into use of the soil tillers within the next few months, when they will be cashing in on their big harvests. Speaking of the thousands of Fords the farmers are now using and the possibilities for the future, Sales Manager A. N. Lawrence remarked, "The ground has just been scratched."

A few years ago the farmer approached the automobile timidly. Then it seemed a foolish luxury. He was wedded to his horse. But being practical, intelligent, and progressive, it did not take him long to discover that the "city contraption" was decidedly worth while, and when properly selected a real utility. Two things it is doing for him, making life worth while for himself and his family while they live, and making business more profitable through a more economical handling of the transportation problem.

REFLECTIONS
(Written for the Western Globe by E. R. J.)

Wake up, you sleeper; life is short, and for that reason it should be full of action.

When you get to worrying, stop and think of the unnecessary things you worried about yesterday.

Life seems to be a travesty at times. Perhaps you have experienced that feeling which comes to one (while the heart seems high breaking) when the peal of hearty laughter falls upon the ear. Joys and sorrows are very often next door neighbors. How often, in our large cities, towns, and villages, we see crepe hang-

ing upon the door of the house of mourning. Sadness, sorrow, and quietness reigns supreme within every room. Next door things are different; all is joy and gladness. Merry laughter rings its way through the air, and as the sorrow-stricken ones hear it it grates upon their every nerve; it seems irreligious. Such is life, and the above is but one of the many word pictures depicting it.

Many of the world's greatest and noblest minds have been encased in misshapen and frail bodies. There's something wrong with that religious institution that advertises for a helper stating that applicants must send photos. If good looks is a proof of one being a Christian, what then is going to become of the other ninety-and-nine? I have never yet read a passage in the Bible where good looks was a proof of Christianity, but I have read of Lazarus and his final end—in Abraham's bosom; I have read of the blind, the lame, the blind, the lepers, the fallen ones, etc. This advertisement puts me in mind of what I heard a young man say at a religious meeting: "For a long time it was a heavy cross for me to go without a necktie." Does the proof of one being a Christian then rest upon the wearing or not wearing of a necktie? No, neither of these positions is right. "God is a spirit, and they that worship Him MUST worship Him in spirit and in truth." Nothing there about good looks or neckties.

"The Successful Business Man" and "Body Worship" will be the subjects for next week.

VAN HORNE DEAD
Montreal, Sept. 12.—Sir William C. Van Horne, one of the best known railroad men and financiers in America, formerly president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died at two o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Royal Victoria Hospital here.

Tailored to Order

Garments for Women and Misses

New Fall and Winter Line of the Reliable

Individual Ladies' Tailoring Co. Montreal

Originators of Fashionable Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts
Newest Styles, Handsome Fabrics, Latest Weaves and Colors, Perfect Fit, Best Workmanship.

All these we guarantee to each customer

These Exclusive Styles are all reproduced by photographs on LIVING MODELS. Come in and see how they look on real women.

D. CAMERON

TAILOR

Cleaning Pressing

Allan St. Opp. Adelphi Hotel.

Libor Peterka

has just opened out a full line of
Men's and Boy's Boots and Shoes
Rubbers, Overshoes, Mitts and
Gloves, Felt Shoes, Sheepskin
Shoes, Shoe Packs and
Moosehide Moccasins

Which he is selling at
Prices never before heard of in Lacombe

Call and look over his stock before
getting your winter necessities.

Libor Peterka

Boot and Shoemaker
Barnett Avenue - Lacombe

Jones Bro's.

Public Sale

EAST 1/2 SEC., 14-41-1, W. 5th, 4 MILES NORTH AND 1 MILE EAST OF BENTLEY,

Tuesday, Sept. 21st

Commencing at 11 o'clock sharp, I will sell at Public Auction, without RESERVE, the following-described Live Stock and Farm Implements:—

HORSES—One Buckskin Gelding, 8 years old, weight 1000 pounds.
One Bay Mare, aged, weight 1000 pounds.
One Colt.

NINE HEAD OF CATTLE—2 Good Milch Cows, one Bull rising 3 years old, 2 Heifers 2 years old, one Steer 2 years old, 2 Yearlings, and one Calf.

IMPLEMENTS—Mower, Rake, Democrat, Buggy, Wagon, 2 sec. Harrow, 2 plows, Cultivator, 1 Cement Block Machine Complete, Set Heavy Harness, Set Light Harness, 3 sets Single Harness, Light Sleigh, Saddle, good Boat, Wheelbarrow, Hog and Poultry Wire, 1 Square Tent 12 x 16 with 6-ft. wall, Tent 8 x 1, about 200 bushels of Fine Potatoes.

12 Geese, 10 Turkeys, 60 Chickens.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—1 practically new Ludwig Piano in First Class Condition, Oak Extension Table, six Oak Dining Chairs, one Oak Rocker, and Other Chairs, one Oak Sideboard, Kitchen Cabinet, Hall Tree, Good Steel Range, Cook Stove, Heater, Dresser, 2 Iron Beds, Sanitary Couch, Chiffonier, Washing Machine, Cream Separator, White Sewing Machine, Wringer, Tubs, Pails, Dishes, Lamps, Cooking Utensils, Forks, Spoons, Chains, Tools, and other articles too numerous to mention.

LUNCH AT NOON

TERMS—All sums of \$20.00 and under, Cash. Over that amount, a Credit of Six Months will be given, purchaser to furnish a Joint Bankable Note bearing 8 per cent. interest, 5 per cent. Discount for Cash on sums over \$20.00.

C. F. Damron, Auctioneer

JONES BROS., Owners. J. P. McPHERSON, Clerk.

NOTE.—As the Owners are leaving the farm to enter business in Edmonton everything listed for this Sale will be sold without Reserve. The list contains some very good Live Stock and Farm Implements as well as a very Choice Lot of Household Goods. Read it over carefully, and arrange to attend this sale.

McTavish BUSINESS COLLEGE Edmonton

A thorough knowledge of accounts, business practice, commercial law, correspondence, etc., will make you a better business man, a better mechanic, a better housekeeper, a more successful farmer; while a mastery of shorthand by any young man or woman is one of the shortest and surest cuts to success. Let us start you right.

Address,
J. C. McTavish, Prin.

Miss Ruth F. Cutler

Teacher of Elocution and Dramatic Art; Coaching in Platform and Stage Work. Special attention given to Children; Hissing, stuttering, and all defective speech. Terms reasonable. Address all mail to P.O. Box 441. (S. 15-4p).

FOR SALE

Columbia Rhubarb, Roots for Sale; 50c per doz. Apply GEO. McNETL, Box 343, Lacombe. (Sept. 15-3p)

MILCH COWS WANTED.

Five good milch cows wanted at once. Apply to Alberta Industrial Academy, Lacombe. Phone 508. (S. 15-1c)

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given by the Town of Lacombe, Alberta, that it will during the year 1915 construct a gravel sidewalk as follows:
Along the west side of Glass Street, from Barnett Avenue to Hamilton Avenue, of the said Town, 60 inches wide.

The above will be constructed under the Local Improvement sections of the "Town Act" of the Statutes of Alberta, 1912, Chapter 2 and amendments thereto, and the cost thereof except the cost of construction over any intervening streets, lanes or alleys, and half the cost of construction at corner lots which are already paying frontage taxes for concrete walks already constructed, which costs will be borne by the Municipality at large to be paid for from current revenue account. The balance will be assessed against the lands fronting upon the aforesaid streets whereon of wherein the said walk will be constructed as aforesaid by special frontage assessment spread over a period of 10 years; and the said work will be proceeded with as soon as practicable unless a majority of the owners of the lands to be affected thereby, representing at least one-half the value thereof, petition the Council of the said Town against the same within two weeks after the last publication of this notice.

Dated at Lacombe, Alberta, this 8th day of September, 1915.
E. J. TETT,
Secy.-Treas., Town of Lacombe. (S. 8-2c)

FOR SALE

I have for sale, cheap, 340 head of good Grade Hampshire and Oxford Sheep—First Class stock. If you are going into the sheep business see this flock and get my terms.

I also have for sale or will trade for sheep, the S. E. 1/4 28-41-26. This is a good farm in a good district. See me or write. AMASA DRIGGS, Morningside, Alberta. (S. 1-4p).

ESTRAY—\$10 REWARD

One light Bay Mare, five years old; 2 white hind feet about half way up to hock joint; white star on forehead; weight about 1200 lbs. One dark Bay Yearling Colt; white on forehead; no brands. Strayed from near Leslieville. Last seen near Eckville. \$10 Reward for information leading to their recovery. M. ORCHARD, Leslieville P. O. (S. 8-3c).

NOTICE

The undersigned, having purchased the interest of Chas. Whitesell in the farm near Bentley, wish to state that they will not be responsible for any debts or contracts he may make.

D. A. WHITESELL,
W. W. WHITESELL,
J. J. WHITESELL
Bentley, Alberta, Sept. 8, 1915. (S. 8-3c)

WANTED

Practical Engineer to run threshing engine. Apply F. H. Duckett, Phone 711. (S. 8-3p)

HOG ESTRAY

A black hog, weight about 400 lbs., may be obtained at the Lacombe Nursery by the owner paying expenses. J. N. B. McDonald. (S. 8-4c)

STEER LOST—REWARD

Light red yearling steer, horns, no brand; strayed away about middle of June. Reward for information. Apply Chas. Walder, 1 mile east and 5 miles south of Lacombe. (A. 11-3c)

FOR SALE

That desirable property next to the Church of England Rectory. House, lot, stable, driving shed, well, coal shed. For price and terms enquire on premises, or to J. GRAHAM, Box 104, Lacombe. (S. 15-3p)

ROOMS TO RENT

Furnished room to rent, including heat and light. Apply to Manager of Union Bank of Canada, Lacombe. (S. 15-1c)

BULL ESTRAY—REWARD

Black yearling Polled Angus Bull disappeared from my pasture on August 26th. No brand. Suitable reward for information as to his whereabouts. Address, L. F. KRAUSE, Blackfalds P. O. Farm five miles west of Blackfalds. (S. 15-3p)

TENDERS FOR RINK

Sealed tenders addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer will be received up to noon of Thursday, September 30, for the renting of the Lacombe Curling and Skating Rink for the season 1915-16. Successful tenderer must be prepared to give sufficient bond for the payment of the rental and electric lighting, etc. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
E. J. TETT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR TALKS OF THE WAR AND SAVAGELY ATTACKS BRITISH MINISTERS

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10.

The sitting of the Reichstag was opened today with a speech by the President, who said:—

While in the West, we maintain unflinchingly our gains, and the Dardanelles and Italian frontier attacks are shattered by the bravery of our heroic soldiers, in the East the second year of war brings us and our Allies successes that border on the fabulous. After the President's speech the Chancellor spoke. He said:—

Since our last meeting great things have again happened. All attempts of the French, in spite of their contempt for death and the utmost sacrifice of human life, to break our West front have failed against the stubborn tenacity of our brave troops. Italy, who thought to conquer easily the goods of others which she has coveted, has been thus far brilliantly repulsed in spite of her numerical superiority and unsparing sacrifice of human lives. At the Dardanelles the Turkish Army makes an unflinching stand. Where we have assumed the offensive we have beaten and thrown back the enemy. With our Allies we have freed almost all Galicia, Poland, Lithuania, and Courland from the Russians, Iwangoorod, Warsaw, and Kovno have fallen.

Amidst the horrors of war we recall gratefully the practical love of humanity displayed by neighboring neutral States towards us on the occasion of the return of civilians from hostile countries, and the exchange of prisoners of war. The Netherlands has already twice given ready and devoted assistance to our severely wounded returning from England. I express the heartfelt thanks of the German people to this nation (applause) and add a word of special thanks to the Pope, who has displayed untiring sympathy with the idea of the exchange of prisoners and with so many works of humanity during the war, and to whom belongs the main credit for their realization.

Our enemies incur a terrible bloodguiltiness by seeking to deceive their peoples about the real situation. When they do not deny their defeats our victories serve them to accumulate new calamities against us. For instance, that we were victorious in the first year of the war because we had treacherously prepared for this war long before hand, while they in their innocent love of peace (laughter) were not ready for war. You remember the bellicose articles which the Russian Minister of War caused to be circulated in the spring of 1914 in which the complete preparedness for war of the Russian Army was praised; you remember the frequently provocative language which France has employed in recent years; you know that France, whenever she satisfied Russia's financial needs, made it a condition that the greater portion of the loan should always be applied to war equipment.

Sir Edward Grey said in Parliament on August 3:—"We, with our mighty fleet, shall, if we participate in the war, suffer little more than if we remained outside." The man who, on the eve of his own declaration of war, speaks in such a very sober businesslike tone and who, in accordance therewith, also directs the policy of his friends, can only act so when he knows that he and his allies are ready. (Loud Cheers). The fact that England participated in the war only for the sake of Belgium has been abandoned in the meantime by England herself. It was not tenable.

Do the smaller nations still believe that England and her Allies are waging war for their protection and the protection and freedom of civilization? Neutral commerce on the sea is strangled by England as far as possible, goods destined for Germany must no longer be loaded on neutral ships. Neutral ships are compelled on the high seas to take English crews aboard and to obey their orders. England without hesitation occupies Greek islands because it suits her military operations and with her Allies she wishes to constrain neutral Greece to make cessions of territory in order to bring Bulgaria to her side. In Poland Russia, who is fighting with the Allies for the freedom of peoples, lays waste the entire land before the retreat of her armies. Villages are burnt down, cornfields trampled down, and the population, Jews, and Christians, are sent to uninhabited districts. They languish in the mud of Russian roads in windowless, sealed goods wagons. Such are the freedom and civilization for which our enemies fight. In her claims to be the protector of smaller States England counts on the world having a very bad memory.

In the spring of 1902 the Boer Republics were incorporated in the British Empires. Then Eng-

lish eyes were turned to Egypt.

To the formal annexation of this there was opposed the British Government's solemn promise to evacuate the land. That same England that to our proposal to guarantee to her Belgium's integrity if she remained neutral proudly replied that England could not make her obligations relative to Belgian neutrality a matter for bargaining, that same England had no scruple in bartering away to France her solemn obligation undertaken towards all Europe by the conclusion of a treaty with France which was to give England Egypt and to France Morocco. In 1907 the southern portion of Persia, by agreement with Russia, was converted into an exclusively English sphere of interest, and the northern portion was delivered over to a freedom-loving regiment of Cossacks. (Herr Liebknecht here interjected "Potsdam interview.") I am coming to that later. Whoever pursues such a policy has no right to accuse of warlike aspirations and territorial covetousness, a country which for 44 years has protected European peace and, while almost all other countries have waged wars and conquered lands, has striven only for peaceful development. That is hypocrisy. (Tempestuous applause.)

Conclusive testimony of the tendencies of English policy and of the origin of the war is contained in the reports of the Belgian Minister. For what reason are these documents as far as possible hushed up in London and St. Petersburg? The public of the Entente may look at the publications which I caused to be published, particularly about the negotiations of the English Military Attaché with the Belgian military authorities. Here it is a question of England's policy of isolation. His colleagues in London and Paris form an exactly similar judgment to that of Baron Greindl, and this harmonious judgment is of quite decisive weight.

Against these testimonials all attempts of the enemy to ascribe to us warlike ambitions and to themselves a love of peace fail. Was German policy not informed of these events, or did it intentionally close its eyes to them by still seeking an adjustment? Neither one nor the other. There are circles who reproach me with political shortsightedness because I again and again endeavored to prepare an understanding with England. I thank God that I did. It is clearly proved that the fatality of this devastating world conflagration could have been prevented if an honest understanding with England directed towards peace had been accomplished. Who in Europe would then have thought of making war? With such an aim in view should I have refused the work because it was heavy, and because it again and again proved fruitless?

King Edward saw his main task in personally promoting the English policy of isolation against Germany. After his death I hoped the negotiations for an agreement already inaugurated by us in 1909 would make better progress. The negotiations dragged on, till the spring of 1911 without achieving any result. Then England's interference in our discussion with France in the Morocco question showed the entire world how English policy in order to impose its will on the entire world menaced the world's peace. Then also the English people was not exactly informed concerning the danger of the policy of its government. When after the crisis it recognized how, by a hairsbreadth, it had escaped the abyss of a world-war, a sentiment grew up in wide circles of the English nation in favor of establishing relations with us which would prevent warlike complications.

Thus arose Lord Haldane's mission in the spring of 1912. Lord Haldane assured me that the English Cabinet was inspired with a sincere desire for an understanding. It was depressed by our impending naval Budget. I asked him whether an open agreement with us, which would not only exclude an Anglo-German war, but any other war whatsoever, did not seem of more importance to him than a couple of German Dreadnoughts more or less. Lord Haldane appeared inclined to this view. He asked me, however, whether if we were assured of security in regard to England, we would not fall upon France and destroy her. I replied that the policy of peace, which Germany had pursued for more than 40 years, ought really to save us from such a question. If we had planned robber-like attacks we could have had the best opportunity during the South African War and Russo-Japanese war to show our love for war. Germany, which sincerely wished to live in peace with France, would just as little think of attacking another country. After

Haldane had left negotiations were continued in London. In order to arrive at lasting relations with England we proposed an unconditional mutual neutrality undertaking. When this proposal was rejected by England as going too far, we proposed to restrict neutrality to wars in which it could not be said that the Power to whom neutrality was assured was the aggressor.

This was also rejected by England, who proposed the following formula:—"England will not make an unprovoked attack on Germany and will refrain from an aggressive policy towards Germany. An attack on Germany is not included in any agreement or combination to which England is at present a party. England will not join any agreement which aims at such an attack."

My opinion was that among civilized powers it was not customary to attack other powers without provocation or join combinations which were planning such things. Therefore a promise to refrain from such attacks could not be made the substance of a solemn agreement. The English Cabinet then proposed to prefix the following to the above formula:—"As both Powers mutually desire to secure between themselves peace and friendship England declares that she will not make any unprovoked attack," etc.

This addition could not in any way alter the nature of the English proposal and nobody could have blamed me if already at that time I had broken off negotiations. In order to do all in my power to secure the peace of Europe I declared myself ready to accept the English proposal, also on condition that it was completed as follows:—"England, therefore, will, of course, observe benevolent neutrality should war be forced upon Germany."

Sir Edward Grey flatly refused this addition, as he declared to our Ambassador from fear that it would endanger the existing British friendship with other Powers. This meant for us the conclusion of the negotiations. England thought it a token of special friendship to be sealed by a solemn agreement that she would not fall upon us without reason, but reserved a free hand in case her friends should like to do it.

Mr. Asquith, on October 2, 1914, referred to this at Cardiff. He told his audience that the English formula that England would not attack Germany without provocation was not sufficient for the German statesmen, who demanded that England should remain absolutely neutral in the event of Germany's being involved in war.

This assertion of Mr. Asquith's is a misrepresentation of the facts. Naturally, we demanded unconditional neutrality at first, but in the course of negotiations we restricted our demand for neutrality to the contingency of war having been forced upon Germany. This Mr. Asquith withheld from his audience. I believe myself justified in declaring that he thereby misled public opinion in England in an unjustifiable manner. If Mr. Asquith had given the complete facts he could not have continued his speech as he did. He said:—"And this demand, namely, for unconditional neutrality in any war, was proposed by German statesmen, at a moment when Germany had greatly increased her aggressive and defensive means of power, especially on the sea. They demanded that we should give them, as far as we were concerned, a free hand when they chose the moment to conquer and govern Europe."

I cannot understand how Mr. Asquith could objectively represent so wrongly a fact of which he was very well informed to draw from it conclusions which were contrary to the truth. I mention it for the purpose of setting before the entire world against the falsehood and slander with which our enemies fight against us. After we had made, in full cognizance of the anti-German direction of English policy, with the utmost patience, the greatest possible concessions, they wanted to expose us before all the world by an exaggerated misrepresentation of the facts. Should our enemies succeed in drowning also these statements in the noise of battle and in unworthy work of inciting peoples, the time will come when history will pronounce judgment. At that time the moment had come when England and Germany, by a sincere understanding, could have secured the peace of the world. We were ready. England declined, she will never free herself from the blot.

Afterwards, Sir Edward Grey and the French Ambassador in London, M. Cambon, exchanged the well-known letters which aimed at an Anglo-French defensive

alliance, but by separately concluded agreements between both the general staffs and the Admiralty staffs they became in fact an offensive alliance. This fact was also held forth by the public. Only when there was no way out for the English Government on August 3, 1914, informed the public of this. Until then the English Ministers had always declared in Parliament that England in the case of a European conflict reserved a completely free hand. The same policy was pursued by England when naval negotiations in the spring of 1914 were opened with Russia, and the Russian Admiralty desired to invade our province of Pomerania with the assistance of English vessels. Thus the encircling by the Entente with its openly hostile tendencies became narrower. We were obliged to reply to the situation with the great armament of the Budget of 1913.

As regards Russia, I have always acted from the conviction that friendly relations to individual members of the Entente might diminish tension. On isolated questions we had come to a good understanding with Russia. I remind you of the Potsdam Agreement. The relations between the Governments were not only correct, but were also inspired by personal confidence. But the general situation was not solved, because the "revanche" idea of France and the bellicose pan-Slav attempts at expansion in Russia were continually encouraged by the anti-German policy of the balance of power of the London Cabinet. The tension thus grew to such an extent that it could not stand a serious test. Thus the summer of 1914 arrived.

In England it is now asserted that war could have been avoided if I had agreed to the proposal of Sir Edward Grey to participate in a conference for the adjustment of the Russo-Austrian conflict. The English proposal for a conference was handed over on July 27 through the Ambassador. The Foreign Secretary, in a conversation with Sir E. Goschen, in which he characterized the proposed method as unsuitable, declared that according to his information from Russia M. Sazonoff was prepared for a direct exchange of opinion with Count Berchtold, and that direct discussion between Petrograd and Vienna might lead to a satisfactory result. Therefore, it would be best, Herr von Jagow said, to await this discussion.

Sir E. Goschen reported this to London and received Sir Edward Grey's answer, namely, that this would be a procedure which was by far to be preferred to all others. At that time Sir Edward Grey agreed to the German standpoint and expressly put aside his proposal for a conference. We especially pursued our mediatory action at Vienna in a form which approached to the last degree the line of what was consonant with our alliance. On July 29 the German Ambassador in Petrograd reported that M. Sazonoff had announced to him that the Vienna Cabinet categorically declined a direct discussion. Therefore, nothing else remained than to return to the proposal of Sir Edward Grey for a conversation of four. As the Vienna Government meanwhile declared itself prepared to agree to a direct exchange of opinion with Petrograd, it was obvious that a misunderstanding prevailed.

I telegraphed to Herr von Tschirschky, our Ambassador in Vienna, that we could not expect that Austria-Hungary should negotiate with Serbia, with whom she was in a state of war. But the refusal of an exchange of opinion with Petrograd would be a bad blunder. Though we were ready to fulfill our duty as an ally we must decline to be drawn into a world conflagration by Austria-Hungary ignoring our advice. Herr von Tschirschky answered that Count Berchtold had declared that in fact a misunderstanding prevailed on the Russian side. The Austria-Hungarian Ambassador in Petrograd at once received corresponding instructions.

When in England shortly before the war excitement increased and serious doubts became loud concerning our endeavors for the preservation of peace, I published this incident in the English Press. And now the insinuation is spread there that this incident never took place at all and that the instructions to Herr von Tschirschky were inventions in order to mislead the public opinion. You will agree with me that this accusation is not worthy of reply.

After clearing up the above-mentioned misunderstandings, conversations began between Petrograd and Vienna until they found a conclusion by general mobilization of the Russian Army. I repeat that we carried on direct conversations between Vienna and Petrograd with the utmost vigour and success. The assertion that we, by a refusal of the English proposal for a conference, are guilty of this war belongs to the category of cal-

umnies behind which our enemies wish to hide their own guilt.

Was became unavoidable solely by a Russian mobilization. We shall emerge as victoriously from the fight against these calumnies as from the great fight on the battlefield.

Our and the Austro-Hungarian troops have reached the frontiers in the East defined by the Congress of Poland. Both now have the task of administering the country. For centuries geographical and political fate has forced the Germans and Poles to fight against each other. The recollection of these old differences does not diminish respect for the passion of patriotism and tenacity with which the Polish people defends its old Western civilization and its love of independence in the severe sufferings from Russia, a love which is maintained also through the misfortune of this war.

I hope that today's occupation of the Polish frontiers against the East represents the beginning of a development which will remove old contrasts between Germans and Poles, and will lead the country, liberated from the Russian yoke, to a happy future, so that it can foster and develop the individuality of its national life. The country occupied by us will be justly administered by us with the assistance of its own population. As far as possible we will try to adjust the unavoidable difficulties of war and will heal the wounds which Russia has inflicted on the country.

The war, the longer it lasts, will leave Europe bleeding from a thousand wounds. The world which will then arise shall a day will not look as our enemies dream. They strive for the restitution of the old Europe, with powerless Germany as a tributary of a gigantic Russian Empire. No, this gigantic world-war will not bring back the old bygone situation. A new one must arise. If Europe shall come to peace it can only be possible by the inviolable and strong position of Germany. The English policy of the balance of power must disappear, because it is, as the English poet Shaw recently said, a hatching oven for wars.

When our Ambassador, on Aug. 4, took leave of Sir Edward Grey the latter said that this war which had broken out between England and Germany would at the conclusion of peace enable him to do us more valuable services than the neutrality of England would allow him. (General laughter). Before his eyes the giant, victorious Russia, rose, and perhaps behind it, defeated Germany. Then weakened Germany would have been good enough to be a vassal of her helper England. Germany must so consolidate, strengthen, and secure her position that other Powers can never think of a policy of isolation.

For our and other people's protection we must gain the freedom of the seas, not as England did, to rule over them, but that they should serve equally all peoples. We will be, and will remain the shield of peace and freedom of big and small nations. We do not menace the little peoples of Germanic race. How busily are the diplomats of the Quadruple Entente engaged in influencing the Balkan peoples by telling them that the victory of the Central Powers would throw them into slavery, while the triumph of the Quadruple Entente would bring them freedom, independence, gain in territory, and economical thrift.

It is only a few years ago that the hunger for power of Russia created under the motto "The Balkans for the Balkan People," the union which so on decayed through her favoring the Serbian breach of agreement towards Bulgaria. The German and Austro-Hungarian victories in Poland have freed the Balkans from Russian pressure. England was once the protector of the Balkans. As the Ally of Russia she can only be the oppressor of their independence.

Hardly another great people in the last century has endured such sufferings as the Germans, and yet we can love this fate, which gave us in such sufferings the spirit to accomplish gigantic deeds. For the Empire, at last united, every year of peace was a gain because we made best progress without war. We do not want war. Germany never strove for supremacy in Europe. Her ambition was to be predominant in peaceful competition with great and small nations in works for the general welfare of civilization.

This war has shown of what greatness we are capable, when relying on our own moral strength. The power that our inner strength gave us we cannot employ otherwise than in the direction of freedom. We do not hate the peoples who have been driven into war by their governments. We shall hold on through the war till these people demand peace from the really guilty, till the road becomes free for the new liberated Europe, free of French intrigues, Muscovite desire of conquest, and English guardianship.

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Begs to announce that she has arranged to visit Lacombe one day each week to conduct a class of Violin and Pianoforte instruction, both Elementary and Advanced.

Private lessons by appointment, also special instruction in Theory, Harmony, and Counterpoint.
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F. V. PARSONS, Prop.

For Sale
A splendid mixed farming ranch of 525 acres; \$21.00 per acre. Terms—10 per cent. cash; interest only at 5 per cent. at end of first year. Balance in 9 equal annual payments bearing interest at 5 per cent.

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One First Class Piano, for \$175.00.
One Organ, \$20.00.
Five \$45 Edison Phonographs, \$15.00 to \$20.00.
Violins, Mandolins, Banjos, and Guitars, at all prices.
One \$125.00 Computing Scale, for \$35.00.
One Pool Table, good as new; cost \$250.00; for \$100.00.
One \$45.00 Overland Bicycle, new, for \$35.00.
Two Bicycles, second hand, for \$10.00 and \$15.00.
Two new \$90.00 Cream Separators, for \$40.00 each.
Inside Paint, for \$1.50 per gallon.
Sewing Machines, for \$8.00 and up.
Three new Ranges, below wholesale price.
Cooking Utensils, Dishes, Etc.
One Blacksmith Outfit.
Washing Machines.
Guns, all kinds and calibres.
Roofing, \$2.50 per roll.
One Democrat Wagon.
Ten Suits of Clothes, Shoes, Etc.
Snaps in Churns.
One four-cylinder Hackney Plow. Engine 20-horse-power on pull; 40-horse-power on belt—at a snap.
O. BOODE, Nanton St.

For Sale at the Planing Mill

I am manufacturing Egg, Butter, and Chicken Boxes. A Stock on Hand.
Sash, Window, and Door Frames made to order.
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Henry T. Bell, Prop.
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Pair of Dunlop Traction-Tread Tires. Good order. F. Danner.
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Hog Output This Year Is Below the Average

While last year the run of hogs in Alberta numbered approximately a million head, the run this year will not exceed 600,000 the same as in 1913, according to the estimate of W. E. Stevens, provincial live stock commissioner. But while there will be a falling off in the number of animals marketed, Mr. Stevens thinks this will be more than made up in the weight of the animals sent to market. Last year, owing to the scarcity of feed and the high price of grain, many hogs were put on the market at a very light weight, and many of the farmers disposed of their breeding stock. This has had a serious effect on the number of animals which will be available for the buyers this season.

The temptation, Mr. Stevens says, is for farmers to sell their grain when prices are high, rather than feeding it, and for this reason they dispose of their breeding stock, with the result that the following season they are not in as good a position to take advantage of a high stock market with perhaps low grain prices. The business to be a successful part of our agricultural industry must be carefully and consistently carried on, and even at that, the successful breeder must watch every pound of grain fed, says the live stock commissioner.

Mr. Stevens estimates that it requires four and a half pounds of grain to produce a pound of pork. Taking this as a fair estimate, and based on the following ratios after allowing for reasonable percentage of gain from pasturage, live pork costs to produce approximately five cents a pound, six bushels of oats at 40c.; three bushels of barley at 50c.; three bushels of wheat at \$1.00, and charging for pasturage \$1.00. As a finishing ration one bushel of wheat will produce 12 pounds of pork, or a bushel of barley nine pounds of pork. But, he says, it requires very careful feeding to produce these results.

The most saleable hog, and that which is most in demand in the West, he says, is that which is marketed at from 185 to 225 pounds. From this is produced the better class of our bacon—the meat most in demand for the trade of the Canadian packers. While this hog is more generally marketed by the farmers in Alberta, there are a number, he says, who still prefer the large 300-lb. animal, which is in greater demand from the Chicago packers. The men who breed these animals are principally settlers who have come to the West from the corn belts of the U. S., where they have previously made a success in this line of agriculture.

The Collection of Seed Grain Lien Notes

It is not too late yet for the Dominion Government to retrace its steps in the matter of collecting the seed grain liens, and to replace its present plan of collecting the liens with another and less difficult method. If it forces the elevator companies to act as collection agents it will create a situation which will bother the farmers and elevator companies a great deal, and will result in collections far less satisfactory than if the present scheme was dropped altogether and another substituted.

Bruce Walker, the commissioner of immigration, is reported to be the man responsible for the present arrangement. The country had reason to expect better judgment from a man of his experience.

The government authorities are now preparing books containing the names, post office addresses, and section-township-range locations of the men to whom seed grain or other relief was extended. Each book contains the names of all such settlers within a judicial district. The names are not divided according to the railway stations, and are not even arranged alphabetically. Not even their addresses by stations are given, but only by post offices, which may or may not correspond with the stations.

These books are not yet in the hands of the elevator companies, nor are the instructions as to the methods of collection to be employed. After the elevator companies do receive them, copies must be forwarded to every grain buyer. The grain is already flowing into the elevators, so that by the time the instructions and lists are in the hands of the elevator companies' agents a good deal of the crop will have been marketed.

When all instructions and lists of names are in the hands of the agents, consider the position of the latter. Whenever a farmer approaches an elevator to sell his grain, the agent must look through his book, which will take at least fifteen minutes, to see whether or not the farmer received relief from the government. If the farmer did receive relief, the agent must then compute the interest at five per cent. for six months upon the amount he received. If the grain the farmer is selling at the time does not total an amount equal to the amount of the relief, then he must compute the proportion of the interest to be added to the amount of the purchase price.

When it is considered also that in the busy season an elevator agent has no more than enough time under ordinary conditions

to handle the grain as it is received, his position under these circumstances can better be imagined than described. When, also, it is considered that not all elevator agents have more than a working knowledge of books and so forth, the amount of money collected for the government is likely to be very unsatisfactory. It must be considered also that the opportunities for settlers who desire to evade their payments are numerous and the methods easy.

If, instead of all this muddle, the government would appoint the homestead inspectors in each district as chief collection agents and have them employ a sufficient number of collectors without delay, the government would probably receive considerably more money and would also, doubtless, avoid tramping on a great many toes.

A committee of the grain exchange in Winnipeg, together with Mr. Walker, arrived at the scheme which has now been definitely formulated, with the important exception that the grain men wanted the names divided according to the railway stations, while Mr. Walker divided the names simply by judicial districts, which makes the whole scheme useless. While the elevator companies at present express themselves as satisfied with the scheme, there is good reason to believe their apparent acquiescence covers a real determination to lead the government into a hopeless muddle, and then drop the whole scheme with a thud, in the middle of the threshing season.

At all events, the situation merits renewed consideration on the part of the government and its officials.

GRAPHIC STORY OF TRAGIC DEATH OF FOUR DASHING WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—How four Western officers met death in action at Festubert, was told today by Corporal Alan Carl Stewart, of Moosomin, who has returned on a four months' sick leave with 20 pieces of shrapnel in his hip, his right arm pit wrenched by a dum-dum bullet, and a slight gangrene following frost bite in his left foot. Corporal Stewart told of the desperate struggle for Stony Mountain, which the 5th Battalion put up such a dauntless fight that when after the engagement only 150 answered the roll-call. Four of the names, which went unanswered at the roll-call, were those of four officers, Captain C. A. McGee, former secretary of the Moose Jaw Electric Railway; Captain H. Hopkins, of Saskatoon; Captain Currie and Lieut. Mundell, of Moosomin. Corporal Stewart graphically describes their last fight.

"We were ordered to take a position known as Stony Mountain. We took it all right, though our roll call after the fight was responded to by 150 out of the original battalion of over 1,000. There was a creek at the foot of Stony Mountain, but the engineers had been so heavily shelled

that they had been unable to bridge it, and we had to hunt places to ford. It was this operation which proved so costly, for German machine guns took awful toll. Captain Charles McGee, of Moose Jaw, a splendid officer, was leading one of the companies when he was hit. He fell into the creek, was seen to go under, but no one ever caught sight of him again.

"Captain Currie also fell in this charge, while Lieut. Mundell was killed on gaining the position. When our men noticed the awful slaughter many jumped into the creek and crossed, holding their rifles high and their heads submerged. On reaching the narrow portion the remainder of the battalion crossed and continued in a wild charge. The Germans trained their machine guns on us, but it did not stop the charge, and when they saw us getting closer and closer they gave up the position and ran. Being fresh they were able to run faster than us and many escaped, but we took some prisoners and machine guns. The position was a veritable fort.

"I was about 12 yards from Stony Mountain when struck, and I crept into a shell hole, where I had to remain all day because of the German snipers, and at dusk I was able to crawl into the new trench. It took me an hour to do that crawl. Before I left the shell hole, however, Captain Hopkins joined me. He got a little tired of being cramped there and tried to change his position. He was killed by a German sniper before he got five feet away, and his body fell on those of four others who had all been targets of the snipers. We kept the position until reinforcements came and then our battalion left it to them and returned to re-organize."

Corporal Stewart says he saw a large portion of the second contingent before leaving England. All are well, and many of them have been sent over to France in drafts.

COMMANDER SAYS SANK ARABIC IN SELF-DEFENCE

Berlin, Sept. 8 (via London, 8.05 p.m.)—The commander of a German submarine, which has returned to its base, has reported to the admiralty that he torpedoed the liner Arabic in the belief that the Arabic's action indicated she was about to attack the submarine and that he fired in self-defence.

According to the submarine commander's report, the submarine was engaged in destroying a freighter when the Arabic was sighted. The submarine then was on the surface.

The Arabic, the commander declares, swung around and headed towards the freighter as if to attack the submarine. The commander of the undersea craft remained in doubt as to the intentions of the Arabic when the latter changed her course a few points, but still headed in the direction that was bringing her nearer to the scene.

The captain of the submarine reports that he continued to observe the action of the liner until he saw the Arabic again change her course and head directly for the spot where the submarine lay, as if the Arabic had sighted the undersea boat. Then the commander of the submarine, believing his craft was in danger, he declared, submerged her and fired a torpedo.

This news was communicated immediately to James W. Gerard, American Ambassador, for transmission to Washington.

Prior to the report of the submarine's commander, admiralty officials were of the belief that the submarine had been lost. No reason for her delay in returning to port has been given.

A high official of the foreign office, in discussing the case with the Associated Press, said the commander of the submarine evidently had adequate reasons for believing the submarine was about to be attacked, and was justified in taking steps necessary to save his boat and crew. The torpedoing of the Arabic, according to this official, could not be considered an unprovoked attack without warning, but a measure of self-defence, which the commander of the undersea craft was compelled to adopt by the alleged suspicious actions of the Arabic.

TOASTED KAISER IN TORONTO HOTELS

Toronto, Sept. 8.—After toasting the Kaiser openly and without interference in the bars of several downtown hotels during the past week, Jos. Harlander and Frank Broesch met troubles yesterday. They attempted to express their desires in the Bay Tree Hotel. A constable arrested both men.

Harlander claims to be an agent for ornamental fences, and says that he has been employed by the Canada Foundry Company. Broesch says that he has no occupation, and has done no work. Both are held as vagrants and will appear before the registrar of alien enemies after they have been tried in the police court.

ALBERTA FARMERS!

Please give this notice your earnest consideration.

The Lacombe Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

With HEAD OFFICES in LACOMBE, have made arrangements with

Mr. John McKenty

the well and favorably known local broker, to take over the management of the Company's Offices. All business pertaining to our Company can hereafter be conducted in Mr. McKenty's Office. That this change will meet with your approval goes without saying.

The supervision of Field Agencies is now in the competent hands of

The Jesse Fraser Agency

under the personal direction of Mr. Allan D. McDonald.

We feel confident that these changes will meet your unqualified approval and assure you that your interests are being conserved in every possible manner.

H. J. ANGELL EVANS, President.

CHOLERA AND TYPHUS THREATENING CENTRAL EMPIRES SAYS REPORT

Rome, Sept. 8.—The reason why the Austro-Germans, despite their successes in the eastern theatre of war, are putting out feelers for peace is suggested by the impossibility of further hiding the truth, now officially announced, that cholera and typhus are raging in the central empires.

The epidemic assumed alarming proportions during the last twenty days, 7,427 cases of cholera having been reported in Austria, 3,297 of which were fatal.

Cholera is widespread in Galicia, and it is reported also that many cases are suspected in Trieste, Carinthia, Carniola, and Hungary.

Typhus cases numbering 1,185 have been reported in upper and lower Austria, between July 4th and August 14th. Every effort has been made to hide the prevalence of the epidemics, especially in Germany, where the mortality is truly alarming.

The measures adopted to combat the cholera have proved insufficient, isolation is impossible, and contamination is spreading.

Reports have reached the Vatican that cholera and typhus threaten to reap more victims than the war. Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland have agreed to close their frontiers unless the central empires officially announce the extent of the epidemics.

RUSSIANS CLAIM BIG VICTORY NEAR TARNOPOL

Petrograd, Sept. 8, via London, Sept. 9, (4.30 a.m.)—Near Tarnopol the Russians have defeated the third German division and the forty-eighth reserve division with an Austrian brigade, capturing 8,000 prisoners and thirty guns besides a quick-firer, according to an official statement issued to-night at the war office.

Tarnopol is on the Sereth River in Eastern Galicia, in the vicinity of which heavy attacks had been made on the Russian line, so that at this point it was bent backwards and a dent made. In yesterday's report Berlin admitted an attack by the Russians, but said it was repulsed, and denied "to-day's Russian official statement announcing the defeat of two German divisions, and the capture of 150 soldiers."

The Russian official statement received at that time contained no mention of the victory referred to as a fabrication by Germany, but tonight's official bulletin makes a still greater claim, putting the number of captured soldiers at 8,000. Petrograd reports have thus far proved among the most reliable issued.

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Lacombe - Alberta

War News From all Fronts Points to Defeat of Huns

WHEN DARDANELLES FALL

New York, Sept. 8.—A cable to the American from Zurich says:
"The Gazette de Voss publishes a dispatch from Bucharest, saying President Therekides, of the Roumanian chamber of deputies, said to an employee of an Austrian company:
"I am persuaded that the Dardanelles will fall in two or three weeks. Then we shall intervene. I advise you to leave the country."

KAISER'S CHANGE OF FRONT DUE TO HIS DESIRE FOR PEACE

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The Chicago Tribune, which has been rather well-informed in war matters insists that the change of front on the part of the Kaiser and the German nation was due to Germany's desire to be friendly with the United States when it brings up the question of peace, which it will bring up at an early date.
"In my opinion peace could be achieved at this time only by the influence of the President of the United States."
This is the purport of a personal message which Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sent to the Kaiser two days before the sinking of the Arabic, according to information obtained today from official German sources. The Kaiser is credited with desiring to end the war now while he is at the height of his advance in Russia.

And the Kaiser's suggestions for peace?
The Tribune says that Germany is flushed with the victory over Russia and the terms are much more exacting than the Kaiser would have suggested and did suggest in a round-about manner last spring. They are such that the allies would not accept it, would not listen to the suggestion. Here are the probable demands:
Erection of an independent kingdom of Poland as a buffer state between Russia and Germany.
Cession of a part if not all of Courland by Russia to Germany.
Provision by Russia for the autonomy of Finland.
Partition of Serbia between Austria and Bulgaria, with possibly a part of the little kingdom going to Greece.
Cession of the Belgian Congo to Germany as compensation for the evacuation of Belgium.
Cession of African colonial territory to Germany by France as compensation for the evacuation of Northern France.
Restoration of African colonies to Germany by Great Britain.
An international agreement on the freedom of the seas.
"Germany has revived the proposal of an independent kingdom of Poland to serve as a buffer state and is demanding Courland as further protection from the Slav," says the Tribune correspondent.

The suggestion of autonomy for Finland is interesting. A semi-independent Finland would constitute a sort of buffer state between Russia and Sweden, which is conspicuously friendly to Germany.
The proposed partition of Serbia between Austria and Bulgaria likewise is significant. The promise of such a reward might be sufficient to keep Bulgaria friendly to the central empires.

RETIATION IS URGED FOR RAIDS BY ZEPPELINS

London, Sept. 10.—A portion of the London press today demands that the allies make retaliatory raids upon the larger cities of Germany, naming Strassburg and Cologne as with in striking distance of the French lines.
It is pointed out that these cities could be reached from France much more easily than the North Sea and penetrate to London.

TURKS FORTIFYING CONSTANTINOPLE SAYS U. S. REFUGEE

New York, Sept. 10.—One of the passengers from Liverpool on the American liner New York, yesterday, was an American doctor who has lived in Asia Minor for 40 years, and speaks Turkish. He said that when he left Constantinople, 17 days ago, the Turks realized that the Dardanelles would be forced shortly by the allies, and engineers were

busy preparing for the abandonment of the trenches on the Gallipoli peninsula by making fresh defences nearer Constantinople.

When Turkey went into the war he said 3,000 German officers with the Red Cross on their arms passed through Bulgaria, and in the battles that had been fought since, they have stood behind the Turkish soldiers with machine guns and revolvers to make sure they fight.
"The Turks hate the Germans," the doctor said, "but feel they are in their grip so far as fighting goes. The Turks are taking advantage of the war to send all foreigners out of the country. There are 60,000 wounded soldiers in the Turkish capital. After war had been declared they ordered all Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and even Germans, to leave Asia Minor, and over 200,000 have been thrown out."

Rome, Sept. 10.—The Corriere d'Italia has received a letter from Athens, in which it is said that the total losses of the Turks in the Dardanelles are estimated at 250,000 men. Armenian refugees relate that 70,000 Armenians have been massacred, including several deputies of the Turkish parliament. Every one in Constantinople knows that the bankruptcy of Turkey is imminent. Agents and functionaries of the police are devoting themselves entirely to plundering. German officers are becoming alarmed and discouraged and are demanding that they be sent back to Germany to fight for their native land.

DR. DUMBA ORDERED OUT OF UNITED STATES

Washington, Sept. 9.—Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, by cable, has been instructed to inform the Austro-Hungarian government that Dr. Constantin Dumba no longer is acceptable as an envoy to the United States and to ask for his recall.
Secretary Lansing formally announced the action. It was the answer of the American government to Dr. Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna, outlining plans for hand-capping plants in this country making war supplies for the allies.

Ambassador Penfield was instructed by cable yesterday to deliver the following note to the foreign office:
"Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached this government through a copy of a letter of the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald, who was travelling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official despatches from him to his government.
"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States, and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by the American passport as a secret bearer of official despatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the president directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his imperial majesty at Washington."

"Believing that the imperial and royal government will realize that the government of the U. S. has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the government of the U. S. expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary and assures the imperial and royal government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

SWEEPING REFORMS IN RUSSIA SUGGESTED BY DUMA

London, Sept. 9, 2.43 a.m.—In a dispatch from Petrograd the Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:
"Autonomy for Poland, a conciliatory policy for Finland, amnesty for political and religious offenders not of a criminal character, complete cessation of religious persecution, removal of restriction upon Jews, and the recognition of trades unions are among the reforms in the programme adopted by the Progressive parties of the Duma which

control 300 out of 430 votes in the house.
"The programme also calls for an agreement between the government and the Duma regarding the rapid adoption of bills relating to the national defense, care of the wounded, and the amelioration of the refugees and contains a long list of measures for internal reforms.
"After the adoption of the programme it was laid before the council of ministers, where it is now under consideration. Much depends upon the action of the ministers, as their recognition of the programme would prevail in the imperial council, in which the reactionaries form the majority. The programme is backed by the Bloc composed of the entire Center, Octoberist, Progressive and Constitutional Democracy Drops, the radical wing of the Nationalists, a score of Laborites and Socialists, and a score of Moslems, Poles and White Russians."

TAKE OVER ALCOHOL

Paris, Sept. 8, 3.10 p.m.—An announcement was made by the ministry of war to-day of its intention to requisition all stocks of alcohol amounting to 200 gallons or more for the manufacture of powder. Makers of drugs or other products will receive each month sufficient quantities of alcohol for their business.

GERMANY TRIES HARD TO CAUSE TROUBLE OVER COTTON

Berlin, Sept. 8.—German cotton men are taking up earnestly the plan to purchase American cotton. They sent a wireless to the German consulate in New York, August 31st, offering to buy 1,000,000 bales of the staple at 15 cents per pound on delivery of the cotton in a German harbor. The message was signed by the Deutsche, Dresdner and Dieconto banks of Berlin and the National bank of Bremen.
The intending purchasers, through the president of the Bremen chamber of commerce, however, assured the consulate and the embassy at Washington that they were in a position to provide adequate guarantees that the cotton would not be used for military or naval purposes, but purely industrially. They added a substantiation that the military and naval authorities have on hand cotton covering over two years and that cotton for explosives is not included in this, as new processes and substitutes have enabled the government to dispense with the use of cotton for explosives and none is being used for that purpose.

\$80,000,000 GOLD AND SECURITIES REACH NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 7.—Gold and securities said to exceed \$80,000,000 in value, the third and largest shipment from England to New York, within a month, arrived in this city late tonight. Guarded by 40 armed men, the special train carrying the gold and securities crossed the border late last night.
It was announced that the six steel cars would remain sealed until early tomorrow, when the gold would be taken to the sub-treasury here. Automobile trucks, guarded by armed men and mounted police, will carry the gold and securities through the city.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PLOT TO DESTROY HARVEST DIVULGED BY PRISONER

Montreal, Sept. 8.—Cabling from London last night the Gazette correspondent says:
"A French soldier, passing through London, tells of a German-American plot to destroy the Canadian harvest. This, he asserts, was divulged by a German prisoner, whose story was that an attempt would be made against the elevators."
Other items sent by the correspondent were:
"Addressing the Canadian cavalry brigade recently, Field Marshal Sir John French commended Canada for showing a magnificent example to Empire volunteering, and he also acknowledged the good work done by the brigade. He was anxious to see the brigade mounted, in order to see what fine soldiers they were. In thanking Colonel Seeley and the brigade for the work done, he expressed the belief that their record would go down to posterity as one of the most splendid in British history."
"Mrs. Stanford Fleming's convalescent hospital is increasing its accommodation by fifty beds. Among the patients are Sergeant Volkert, Montreal, and Gordon Carling, of the Patricia."

EXPORTS \$50,000,000 OF WAR SUPPLIES IN SINGLE MONTH

Washington, Sept. 8.—American exports of war supplies are increasing enormously now that converted munitions plants are getting into full swing. Figures made public tonight by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show that shipments of horses, mules, automobiles, aeroplanes and explosives, all classed as war supplies, aggregated nearly \$50,000,000 in July.
The principle increase compared with June exports was in the classification of "all other explosives," including shells and other ammunition of special manufacture, which jumped from \$5,911,929 to \$9,329,303. Automobiles, the only item to show a material decrease, dropped from \$14,500,000 to \$11,000,000. Horses and mules to the value of \$12,000,000 were exported in July, as against \$10,500,000; 138 aeroplanes, valued at \$880,836, were shipped, compared with 62 machines, worth \$238,212, in June. July exports of cartridges were valued at \$2,245,761, about the same as the preceding month; of dynamite \$100,899, a slight increase, and of gunpowder \$4,567,929, compared with \$3,234,549 in June.

FRENCH-CANADIAN CLERGY DECLARE ABIDING LOYALTY

Montreal, Sept. 9.—La Presse reproduces an interesting article from L'Action Sociale, respecting the position of the French-Canadian clergy toward the present war, as follows:
"The Telegraph of Quebec City reproduced an article from a Halifax newspaper on 'The Clergy and the War in Nova Scotia.' This reproduction is accompanied by reflections tending to render our clergy responsible for the attitude of a part of our population with regard to the war. It ends with the words, 'indeed, we have repeatedly been told, the principles of Bourassaism are widespread among the rural clergy of the province.'
"Our English confrere, who is not obliged to be au fait with the discipline of the Catholic clergy, will learn with pleasure that the clergy of the country, as well as the clergy of the city, adopt regarding the war not the principles of such or such politicians, but those which are taught to us by the pope and the bishops. Now, upon this important point the bishops of our provinces have expressed the essential words that the members of the clergy have made their own. Here they are once more: 'We cannot dissimulate the fact that this conflict is one of the most terrible the world has ever seen, and cannot fail to have its effect on our country. England is engaged in it, and who is there that does not see the fate of all parts of the Empire bound up with the fate of its arms? The Empire rightly counts upon our assistance, and this assistance, we are happy to say, has been generously offered to it in men and money.'
"In the grave circumstances in which we are, the rural clergy, as well as all clergy in general, are aware that they would fail doubly in their duty if they refused voluntarily the least pretext to those who might call in to question their loyalty to the cause of the mother country, if they would, without any profit for religion, and for the pleasure of following a direction justly criticized and deprived of the approval of our religious leaders expose our face and the cause of Catholicism, already sufficiently attacked, to renewed suspicions and ill-feeling, and to new attacks."

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM LAND, NEAR ECKVILLE, ALBERTA

Pursuant to Judgment and Final Order for Sale, there will be sold by Samuel W. Paisley, at the Post Office, at Bentley, in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday, the 25th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock.

The South-East Quarter of Sect on 27, Township 40, Range 2, West of the Fifth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, excepting mines and minerals, subject to the reservations and conditions in the grant from the Crown or in the existing certificate of title.

The Vendors are informed that this property consists of 160 acres of land, of which 80 acres are good arable land, 20 acres of low land, 30 acres of scrub land. The property is fenced on all sides with two strand wire fence and willow posts. The soil is a black loam, with clay subsoil, averaging 6 inches in depth. The property is watered by a running creek, the nearest railway station being Eckville, a distance of 12 miles. There is a house on the property 12 x 14, lumber, with shingle roof.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid. Terms of payment will be 10 per cent. cash on the day of sale, and the balance within sixty days thereafter without interest, or in the alternative 10 per cent. cash on the day of sale, \$500 into Court within sixty days thereafter without interest, and the balance to be assumed by a mortgage repayable in four equal annual instalments with interest at 8 per cent. Other terms and conditions are the standing conditions of the Supreme Court of Alberta, as settled by the Master-in-Chambers.

Further particulars may be had from Messrs. Griesbach, O'Connor, & Company, Solicitors, Edmonton, Alberta, or from Messrs. McDonald & McBride, Solicitors, Lacombe, Alta.

Dated at Edmonton, this 24th day of August, 1915.

F. S. SIMPSON,
Clerk Supreme Court of Alberta, Red Deer.

Approved: A.Y.B. (S.8-3c)

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

Four children ranging in age from four to ten years were roasted to death in their home a half mile south of Lorette, Man., at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, when the little farmhouse in which they were asleep was consumed by fire. The mother and father barely escaped, and are now in the hospital suffering from burns.

CAREFULLY INSPECTED

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—Food supplied to Canadian soldiers at the different points of mobilization is being very carefully inspected by officers of the inland revenue department. Special men have been detailed for this work with a view of insuring that nothing but clean and wholesome food is furnished.

Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA, AND Diarrhoea Remedy

Every man of a family should keep this Remedy in his house. Buy it now. It may save life. Price, 10c.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" THE MARVELLOUS FRUIT MEDICINE

Has Relieved More Cases of Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Trouble Than Any Other Medicine

THOUSANDS OWE THEIR GOOD HEALTH TO IT

Made From The Juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes Combined With Tonics and Antiseptics.

"Fruit-a-tives" means health. In years to come, people will look back to the discovery of 'Fruit-a-tives' and wonder how they ever managed to get along without these wonderful tablets, made from fruit juices.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is excellent for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach. 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only certain remedy that will correct chronic Constipation and Liver trouble.

'Fruit-a-tives' is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world and many people have testified to its value in severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Headaches, Neuralgia, Pimples, Itches and other Skin Troubles.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" has been one of the great successes of the century and the sales are enormous, both in Canada and the United States. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Alex. Leslie AGENT

Warehouse—Alberta Street, Lacombe.

Lacombe Iron Works

General Blacksmith Work of all kinds. Horse-shoeing, Plow Work, Wood Work, Machine Work. Agents for the Stevens' Brush Cutter. Prices are Right and Satisfaction Guaranteed. CASH PAID FOR OLD IRON.

A. D. Watson

Nanton Street Lacombe, Alta.

Watt & Hay

And What They Say

Fall Goods

Opening This Week
Bran New Goods

Prices on many lines have advanced considerably, but we will be able to give you right prices (considering) on all Clothing, Underwear, Hosiery, etc.

Come in and see us anyway—you don't have to buy.

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing well done.

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Cream Separators

The Massey-Harris Cream Separator has become firmly established as a thoroughly reliable machine.

For close skimming and easy turning, it excels all others.

If you are in the market for an up-to-date Cream Separator, we are at your service.

H. L. BROWN

Agent for Massey-Harris Implements.

Threshing Prices

I am prepared to do threshing this season at the following prices:
Oats and Barley 3c per bushel.
Wheat, 4c per bus.
Stroke Measure
See me before you arrange for a machine.
A. E. Drader, Lacombe

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that from this date I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by any person or persons in my name.

JAS. GRIERSON.
August 18, 1915.

WANTED

Teacher for S. D. No. 2454, Woodybrook—2nd Class Certificate. Apply Wm. Wray, Secretary, Weisville P.O., Alta. (S.1-1c)

LOST

A pocketbook containing \$42, at the Fair Grounds, on Thursday afternoon. Reward of \$5.00 to finder if returned to this office. (S. 1u-1p)

Clive News

Mrs. A. W. Lawson and her daughter Inez, of Tees, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Allison this week.

Quite a goodly number of the citizens of Clive assembled in the Pioneer Hall on Friday evening last to participate in a farewell dance and social evening given in honor of Mr. G. T. Harding, who has been promoted to the position of manager of the Quebec Bank at Strassburg, Saskatchewan.

Mr. W. H. Henderson arrived in Clive on Thursday last from Calgary to take over the management of the Quebec Bank here. Mr. Henderson is well and favorably known in Clive and district, and should prove to be a capable and efficient manager.

Mr. H. Williams purchased Mr. G. T. Harding's Overland car this week. Mr. Rutherford, of the valley was also in town on Wednesday driving a new Ford.

Frank Heil left on Thursday last for Toronto to look after a shipment of cattle he had made to that city, and also to find out market conditions.

Mr. F. E. Allison disposed of a quarter section of land last week. The property in question was owned by Mr. C. L. Scorsah, and lay two miles south of Tees. Mr. Schmecham, of Tees, was the purchaser.

The bridge, over the Spring Creek, below the Clive Public School, has been built this week. This is a much-needed improvement, and there is now no excuse for the school kiddies coming home with wet feet. Messrs. L. W. Ditzler and H. Morton wielded the hammers.

Miss Peterson, who arrived in Clive last week intending to spend a few weeks in the district at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Miller, had to return to her home at Red Deer on Tuesday, being called there by the sudden serious illness of her sister.

Miss Irwin, our "Hello" girl, is

spending a week in Calgary. Miss Avery, of Morningside, is relieving in her stead.

Miss McManis, of Detroit, Michigan, arrived in town on Monday. She will be the guest at the home of her brother John. She will also be the attendant of her mother, who is progressing favorably.

Miss Winnie Talbot, of Lacombe, daughter of Senator Talbot, spent the week-end in Clive, being a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Allison.

A somewhat belated hailstorm struck the district north of town on Sunday evening about eight o'clock. Quite a little damage was done to the standing grain, which will average about 60 per cent. About 80 per cent. of the grain was cut and stacked, so that the damage in the aggregate will be comparatively small.

NEW DISCOVERY WILL BENEFIT WESTERN CANADA

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—A discovery of the highest importance in connection with the future development of agriculture in Western Canada has just been made by officials of the commission of conservation. Dean Adams, chairman of the committee of minerals of the commission, and W. J. Dick, the commission's mining engineer, who have just returned from the west, report that big deposits of phosphate of lime occurs in the Banff national park in the Rocky Mountains.

The importance of this discovery may be more fully realized from the fact that phosphoric acid is one of the chief plant foods and it is removed from the soil, especially in the production of cereal crops, such as wheat, etc. If the fertility of the land is to be maintained it is necessary to replace it by some form of phosphate fertilizer.

In all countries where modern methods of agriculture are prac-

ticed there has sprung up an enormous demand for phosphate fertilizers, and every available source of the raw material for their manufacture has for years past been eagerly sought, and vigorously exploited. Large deposits of phosphate occurs in Florida and South Carolina, but these are approaching exhaustion.

Very large deposits of phosphate have, within the last half dozen years, been discovered in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. These are probably the largest deposits of phosphate of lime hitherto discovered, and the United States government considered them of the highest importance in connection with future agricultural developments, reserved them from entry.

In view of the great demand which must arise for fertilizers the commission of conservation sent a party into the field to see if there was not an extension of the phosphate area in Canada, which succeeded in discovering high grade phosphate in the vicinity of Banff, about 350 miles north of Helena, Mont., the most northerly point at which the phosphate deposits have been found in the United States.

The distribution and extent of these deposits will, undoubtedly be worked out in detail by the department of mines, which has already done such excellent work in the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the deposits will prove to be comparable both in extent and quality with those of the United States.

VICTORIA GIRL HELPED SAVE A MAN'S LIFE

London, Sept. 8.—Major Guthrie, of the 10th battalion, Canadian expeditionary force, a survivor of the Hesperia, has lost the sight from one eye temporarily and is suffering from a broken ankle. He reached Liverpool last night.

Major Guthrie was in bed when the ship was struck. After

reaching the deck he returned to his cabin for life-belts and fitted them to some women. Captain Goggin, another Canadian returning sick, helped him again towards the deck and then went down for Lieut. Riley, who was unable to walk. Major Guthrie had his crutches away from the deck, and was unable to stand, owing to his broken ankle, was constantly tripped upon by those making for the lifeboats.

However, Miss Harvey, bound for Victoria, B.C., dragged him to the rail and found his crutches again for him. He was pushed by Miss Harvey and pulled by Major Guthrie into a lifeboat, narrowly missing falling into the sea. The boat itself nearly capsized while being lowered, and later the plug in the boat came out, but a Canadian private contrived to replace it.

MAY HAVE TROUBLE FILLING RANKS OF MOUNTED POLICE

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—Difficulty is being experienced by the Royal North West Mounted Police at the present time in keeping its ranks up to strength. When war broke out a year ago, over 500 men, mostly old members of the force, were taken on for a year. Their period of enlistment is now running out and instead of rejoining the mounted they are enlisting in western battalions for active service with the overseas force.

Three hundred men this month alone will finish their term and two hundred more during October and November. The question of securing recruits to take the places of these men is giving the authorities considerable worry. Plenty of men are available, but a raw recruit without either police or military service would not be useful for some time in view

of the arduous and varied duties of the mounted police. There are many applications from the United States, but it has always been the rule to recruit only British subjects for the red-coated service.

Many of the American applicants are ex-soldiers with long years of service on the western plains and in the Philippines. In view of the large foreign population in Western Canada, which the mounted police during the past year kept under complete control and the necessity for a continual patrol of districts in which they are in the majority it will be necessary to keep the force up to its present strength, which is about 1,200 men.

NO ONE CAN EQUAL CANADIAN SERGEANT AT TRAFALGAR SQ.

London, Sept. 9.—If the question were put to the man on the street, "Who is the most popular recruiting agent in London?" he would undoubtedly answer, the Canadian sergeant in "Trafalgar Square." Proof of this can be had any day between 2 and 4 o'clock round the famous Plinth, where the khaki-clad Canadian holds forth in a heart-to-heart way with an immense audience which turns up daily to witness what the speakers call "the vaudeville show." Sergt. C. W. Niemeyer went from Lancashire to Canada some years ago and returned three months since as a member of the first Canadian contingent. Since he came to this country he has proved so successful a recruiting officer that, on the basis of a day's leave allowed by the war office for every recruit secured, he reckons that about 10 years' furlough is due to him.

Behind the show, however, business is done; one day, for instance, between 3 and 4 o'clock, no fewer than 170 men joined the colors. The Canadian's methods, says the Daily Graphic, are most

persuasive, and his dialogue, though brief, is instructive and direct. Here is how in three minutes he got two recruits yesterday. "Who would serve if he could?" A white-haired veteran in Harris Tweed (with three sons serving) stepped out. "Sixty-eight? No use. Who'll go to the front and represent this men?" A willing man is then hauled up to the Plinth, followed quickly by a window-cleaner with all his appliances, who wants to keep the other company.

NOT LIKELY TO BUY WHEAT CROP

Toronto, Sept. 7.—Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, the chief speaker today at the Farmers' Day luncheon at the National Exhibition, was frank in intimating the present intention of the government regarding the wheat crop situation. "I do not say it is impossible, but I do say it is not at all probable that the government will seriously consider buying the whole wheat crop," was his statement.

The agriculture minister congratulated the farmers of the country on the way they had fulfilled their part in the war by supplying food for the men actively engaged at the front. He said, "This year we should be thankful that there will be plenty of fodder, and that there is a tremendous stimulus to the raising of all forms of live stock. There are more cattle, and the healthy stimulating effect of the war on the improvement of this industry is very apparent. Never was there a day when so broad and sincere an effort has been made to put agriculture into its proper place. The government has done what it could to assist in the marketing of live stock, by securing information about foreign markets and by stimulating co-operation among the farmers as to shipping. Another message I have to give you is that the prime minister while abroad con-

sulted with the British admiral, and arranged for safe transportation across the Atlantic of Canadian crops."

REMOVES 45-YEAR EXCOMMUNICATION ON ROYAL CHAPEL

Rome, Sept. 10.—The pope's act, removing excommunication from the Pauline chapel of the Quirinal, in force since the Italian troops entered Rome, is significant.

Forty-five years ago no priest dared celebrate even private mass there. Indeed, the entire palace remained under the interdiction of Pope Pius IX. King Humbert was always steadfast in refusing to sleep there, and every night passed out of its portals to the royal villa outside Porta Pia Gate of Rome. His consort, Queen Margherita, obtained papal permission to erect an isolated temporary chapel in the palace gardens, and the last two royal chaplains were successful in producing further mitigation of the original sentence.

King Victor Emmanuel's chief chaplain, Mgr. Bettaria, whom it is said Benedict XV. recently signified his intention of creating a cardinal, has facilitated the pope's action by expressing the king's desire to renovate the chapel royal for the benefit of wounded soldiers now living in the quirinal.

WAR ARGUMENT HAS VERY BAD RESULTS

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—An argument over the war, at the city market place, yesterday, culminated in a free fight among a number of men of Russian, Austrian, French, and other nationalities, in which knives were used. O. Carisse is in hospital, stabbed in the chest, and Joe Carson is suffering from a badly slashed arm. Several arrests have been made.

GET BACK TO THE LAND!

LOOK OVER THESE FARMS

The Prices have been put down where they must sell, and good terms can be arranged on them by the right parties

No. 1—480 Acres near Bentley, can be purchased at **\$12.50** per acre; \$1,000 cash; easy terms. This is one of the best farming districts in Alberta, and at the price this farm is a snap.

No. 2—160 Acres 6 miles from Lacombe, improved; **\$8.50** per acre; easy terms. This farm has on it a house, 2 barns, chicken house and lots of good water. Here is a splendid chance for a farmer with limited means.

No. 3—108 Acres on West side of Gull Lake; all good land and will be sold for **\$8.00** per acre, cash.

No. 4—80 Acres West of Bentley, in a good district, will be sold for **\$500** cash. This will make a good farm for a person of limited means.

No. 5—We want an offer for the N. E. 1-4 32-39-2 W. 5th, West of Bentley. This is a good property and worth looking into. Good terms can be arranged.

No. 6—We want an offer for the S. E. 1-4 34-42-28 W. 4th, in the Lochinvar District. It is an A1 proposition and good terms can be arranged.

CALL IN AND SEE ME ABOUT ANY OF THESE PROPOSITIONS

If none of these suit you we have others that may. Remember that you are perfectly safe in dealing with us

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited

J. G. PRATT, Inspector

Next to Denike & Bulger's Jewelry Store, Lacombe

A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices delivered in his yards at Lacombe this week:

Choice Fat Steers, 1,200 lbs. and up.....5c. to 5 1/2c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers,4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.
Choice Fat Cows,4c. to 4 1/2c.
Medium to good Fat Cows and Heifers, 3c. to 4c.
Fat Bulls,2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c.
Beef Hides,8c.
Choice Lambs,7c.

HOGS—Hog prices are so uncertain that we cannot quote a steady price. Those wishing to sell, phone us for prices.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 20 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m. Night Phone 40.

GIRL WANTED

Girl wanted at once. Apply to Mrs. E. R. KENT, Lacombe. (S. 15-2c)

MILLINERY—

Display of Fall Millinery on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next door to E. Tittworth's Furniture Store. MISS O'GORMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowe have returned from their honeymoon trip, and have taken up their residence in the McLeer house on Nanton Street.

James Goutley is recovering satisfactorily from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Several girls are wanted in Lacombe to assist in housework, and any looking for a place will please apply at The Western Globe Office.

TO THE CITIZENS OF LACOMBE—This cold spell came unexpected. However, the proprietor of the Comet Theatre took time by the forelock in ordering a brand new hot air furnace. It is shipped, and should arrive this week. In the meantime don't miss the show. We will keep the theatre as warm as possible.

United Intercession Service in the Methodist Church this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock.

St. Cyprian's Church, Lacombe—Sunday, Sept. 19. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday, Sept. 20—Harvest Thanksgiving Services.

On Sunday, next (Sept. 19), at 7 p.m., the pastor of St. Cyprian's Church will preach on "The Kaiser's Bit of Old China."

One car-load of one and two-year-old heifers for sale. A. Gilmour.

A bull terrier pup, with brown mushroom mark on back, about nine months old, was taken from Lacombe last Wednesday evening by a gentleman driving a grey and a black horse. The party is requested to notify H. Liscum, at John Fortune's livery.

Before buying your threshing meat get our wholesale price. A. Gilmour. (S. 8-tf.c)

MILLINERY—Display of Fall Millinery on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next door to E. Tittworth's Furniture Store. MISS O'GORMAN.

Farmers and others wishing to buy meat in quarters or large pieces can buy from us at wholesale prices by ordering ahead. A. Gilmour. (S. 8-tf.c)

J. Boyd McBride returned this week from a month's holiday visit to Pacific Coast cities.

Ex-mayor Davies, of Strathcona, and family, broke up their summer camp at Gulf Lake yesterday for the season, and have returned to the northern city. Several families are still enjoying the balmy September weather at the Lake.

At the seventh general meeting of the Red Cross Society, held on Friday last, it was voted to send \$200 to Calgary. \$175 of this was for medical supplies for the hospitals for our Canadian contingents, and \$25 was for the tobacco fund. This sum represents nearly all we have raised during the summer, and it leaves our funds at a very low ebb. It is to be hoped that our canvass, in the near future, will meet with a generous response.

MILLINERY—Display of Fall Millinery on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next door to E. Tittworth's Furniture Store. MISS O'GORMAN.

Dr. Michael Clark is coming on

behalf of the Red Cross Society to give an address on Patriotism. He is a most eloquent speaker, and all should hear him. The date will be given later.

Wanted at once—A capable general servant. Apply, Mrs. A. M. Campbell. (S. 15-2p)

Lieut. Roderick Stuart Kennedy, whose marriage in England is announced in a cablegram in the Western Globe today, left Lacombe last year to join the First Canadian Contingent for the war. He had previously been a member of the Central Alberta Horse, but joined the Royal Canadian Dragoons before crossing the Atlantic. Some time after his arrival in England he received a commission as an officer in the army of the Mother Country and was gazetted second-lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Infantry, then stationed in Bedfordshire. About three weeks ago this regiment was ordered to Aldershot, and expected to go to the front in the almost immediate future. Lieut. Kennedy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Angus Kennedy, of Lacombe. He was born in Montreal, and is a graduate of McGill University, having taken the degree of B. S. A. after four years in the Macdonald Agricultural College. His bride, Miss Lilian Beatrice King-smith Cook, is the daughter of the late Surgeon-General Cook, Indian Medical Service.

Chas. Curtis, agent of Cock-shutt Co., has just received a carload of Empire and Adams wagons, which he is selling very cheaply. If you are in the market for a wagon call and see him, as you can save money by buying now. These wagons are the best in the Dominion.

Fred Taylor won the free-for-all at the Stettler races last week with his celebrated trotter, Captain Derby, after three fast heats with the best circuit racers in Alberta.

Dr. Harrington started the erection of a dwelling house on Burris Avenue this week.

Mrs. P. McDonald (Honor Certificate from Trinity College, London, for Music, Theory, Harmony, etc.) has resumed classes in music and painting. Preparation for examinations if desired. Kindergarten method for little ones. Moderate charges. Phone 149.

Special Prices on Roofing, 1 and 2-ply at Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

Splendid Watch Values This Fall

We can save you at least 10 to 15 per cent. on Men's Watches this year. We have saved the 7 1/2 per cent. war tax by buying early, and we get the cash discount.

Special 21-jeweled Lever Watch, in a good strong nickel case, stem set, and a good timekeeper, \$7.65.

7-jeweled Elgin movement \$5.50.

15-jeweled Elgin movement, \$7.00.

17-jeweled Elgin movement, \$10.00.

Cases fitted as desired.

21-jeweled Elgin, in gold filled screw case, \$20.00.

17-jeweled Hamilton, in a gold filled screw case, \$19.

We specially recommend our \$14.00 gold filled Longines Watch for strength and accurate time.

Denike & Bulger Jewelers

For sale or trade for stock—Five-room house and lot in good location. Will sell cheap, or trade for horses or cattle. P. R. Banks, Box 162. (S. 15-3c)

R. J. Scott has a sixty-acre field of the best flax ever seen in Central Alberta. The stand is heavy, and the straw will average 3 feet six inches in height. Those who know say it will thresh sixty bushels to the acre. Flax is an experiment in this immediate vicinity, but after Mr. Scott's success many others will probably try it. This crop was sown on spring breaking, and was put in on June 5th.

We are sorry the cold weather is upon us so soon, but the Comet Theatre manager is tracing that hot air furnace, and it should arrive soon, but we will try to keep you warm. Don't miss the pictures to-night.

Field Fence, electric welded, 35 inches high, 4 wire, all No. 9 to clear at 20c. per rod. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

Remember, we don't advertise our orchestra to be the finest in Alberta, but you are privileged to bring along any kind of orchestra music you care to, and we will tackle it. Get the habit and come to the Comet Theatre. Miss Cutler to-night, as an extra, in a "Spectacular Greek Tableau." Now, don't miss this show.

"The Broken Coin" at the Rex to-night.

Furnished rooms to rent. Apply to Mrs. Wells, corner Day St. and Barnett Ave.

Answering this country's call for volunteers, "Jack" McKenty, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McKenty, left for Montreal last week. He has enlisted in the University Corps, from which is drafted men for the Princess Pats. "Jack" takes with him the best wishes of many friends in Lacombe and Edmonton.

The Pioneer Meat Market would like threshers to call and get prices on meat. Beef was never lower than at present, and it will pay you to see me. H. Slater.

White Building Paper, 85c. per roll, at Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

The evangelistic services which are being held in the Dalmage Street, store building are being continued again this week, every evening at 8 o'clock (Saturday excepted), Sundays at 7.45 p.m. Miss Meikle and Miss Smart invite all to take a hearty interest in these services.

Jones Bros., 4 miles north and 1 mile east of Bentley, will hold an auction sale of their farm stock and implements on Tuesday, Sept. 21st. This sale is without reserve, and all interested should attend. C. F. Damron, Auctioneer.

Horses, cattle, implements, and household goods, will be sold without reserve at Jones Bros. sale, on Tuesday, Sept. 21st. See bills or call on C. F. Damron, Auctioneer.

A nice bunch of cattle will be disposed of without reserve at Jones Bros. sale on Tuesday next, Sept. 21. C. F. Damron will officiate. See ad in this paper.

The Ladies Aid Society, of the Methodist Church, will meet at the home of Mrs. Henry Trimble on Friday afternoon, September 17, at 3.30 o'clock.

Next Monday night, September 20th, the Epworth Leaguers of Grace Methodist Church are giving a social entertainment. Everybody will be made welcome.

If you want a team of horses at your own price attend Jones Bros. sale on Tuesday, Sept. 21. Everything will be sold without reserve.

Miss Ruth F. Cutler, the accomplished elocutionist and concert soloist of the Comet Theatre, will be pleased to receive pupils. Miss Cutler is a graduate of the Willis' School of Elocution, Boston, and is highly recommended as an instructor. See her notice in another column.

Mrs. W. Hall Waugh, of Calgary, was a visitor at the Vickers' home this week.

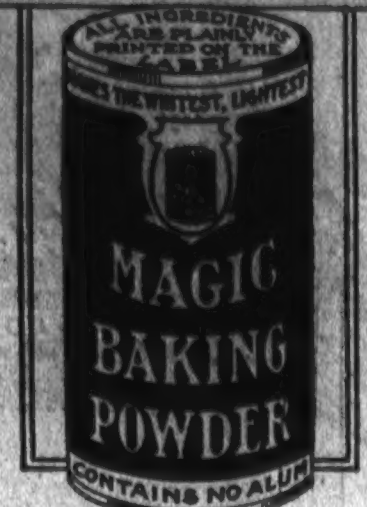
E. A. Kriese, wife and family, left on Saturday for a holiday visit to their old home in Iowa.

Miss Orpha Vickers and Miss Brown, of Edmonton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Vickers this week.

Harvesting operations have been at a standstill for a few days, the weather not being propitious. Most of the crop has been saved in first-class order, and the thresher is at work in all directions.

For sale or trade for stock—Five-room house and lot in good location. Will sell cheap, or trade for horses or cattle. P. R. Banks, Box 162. (S. 15-3c)

NO ALUM



MARRIED

WEBB-ZIELASIK—At the Manse, Lacombe, by the Rev. M. White, on Sept. 1st, 1916, Starks Webb to Millie Zielasik, both of Rimby.

BEEDLE-WADDELL—At the Manse, Lacombe, by the Rev. M. White, on Sept. 4th, 1916, Earl Newton Beedle, of Halkirk, to Ella May Waddell, of Stettler.

NELSON-FARNUM—At the Manse, Lacombe, on Sept. 14, 1916, by the Rev. M. White, Neil William Nelson, to Eulalia Belle Farnum, both of Ponoka.

ROWE-SYMES—At Knox Presbyterian Church, Calgary, on Saturday, August 28th, by the Rev. Dr. Clark, Claude Rowe, of Lacombe, formerly of Cornwall, Eng., to Elizabeth Symes, also of Lacombe, formerly of Fraserburg, Scotland.

"THE BROKEN COIN" TO-NIGHT

Owing to a delay in shipment, the films of "The Broken Coin," now running at the Rex, did not arrive in time for last night's show, as advertised. The management were assured at noon Tuesday that the films were on the express, and put out their advertising, and were not informed by the exchange in Calgary that they had not arrived from Vancouver until after the evening train was due here. The management of the Rex are very sorry for this disappointment, which was no fault of theirs, and in addition to the regular show will run these films tonight without fail.

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross sewing meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. Fortune on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The Red Cross knitting meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Ramsay on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

VALUABLE HORSE COMES TO LACOMBE

Dr. Harrington has just received the Standard-Bred Stallion, "Skyland Patch" sired by the great Dan Patch, 1.55 1/2, the world's champion harness horse. Skyland Patch was bred by the International 1.55 Horse Farm, Savage, Minn. His dam is Clarissa, dam of Iceland King, 2.30, and full sister to Icelander, 2.21 1/2. He was sired by Greenlander, 2.12, with 39 standard performers to his credit.

LACOMBE'S AUTUMN OPENINGS

The dominant style tendencies in women's autumn apparel are charmingly depicted in our various stores.

Paris has proclaimed a wider latitude of style than in many seasons past.

During our visits we were struck by the many changes. Wide flaring skirts, coats, and large hats. The colors shown are rich and sombre, with black and white, and black, predominant.

The new millinery presents many picturesque modes. Large hats will find most favor, but many becoming small shapes will be worn. Soft, flexible brimmed Capeline or Flop hats; broad-brimmed Sailors, Bersaglieri, or the Italian Military Hat, Mandarins, Tricorne, Toques in various effects, including "Beretta," "Bolero," and "Breton" styles; Rembrandt Hats and Artist Caps, and a few Tams give wonderful variety in shapes.

Velvets are used, in colors and black; rich silks also, with trim-

minge of wings, feather mounts, ostrich plumes, hand embroidery, worsted flowers, applique and beads, which are used in quaint unusual and pleasing effects.

Neck ruffs of ostrich or pleated Tulle, with floral or tassel trimming will be worn.

Silk will have the style supremacy for dresses. Tulle, in "Pussy Willow," "Chiffon," and even "Gros Grain" finish are good. Soft satina, in dull rich effects; Crepe de Chine; Crepe Georgette, are among the most favored.

The coat displays are interesting. Warm-looking tweeds, blanket cloths, with pile fabrics, strongly in evidence. Velvets, heavy; plush, sateen, in black, look beautiful. The popular curl cloth, chinchillas, and ribelines, make up a wide assortment. The styles are extensive, with a slight military touch in some—little closer fitting, some belted at the waist, and flare skirts.

BROOKSLEY ROLL OF HONOR

Following is a list of volunteers from Brookley district:

First Contingent—5th Batt.—Sergeant, Fred W. Bitson, discharged from hospital, but foot still stiff; is in barracks at Shorncliffe. Sergeant, W. B. Bothamley has had an eight days' furlough in England, but is now back with his company, Bugler A. H. Scott, in hospital at Rouen, France, with influenza. Private V. A. Sugg still in Stanley hospital, Liverpool, but is convalescent. Princess Pats—Percy Blythe, in hospital. Dragoons—F. Thompson, recovered and joined his regiment.

Second Contingent—31st Battalion—Corporal Lansdell, Privates L. Rogers, R. Garner, J. Rammle, and W. Smith, at Shorncliffe, Eng. Privates A. Jenkins and W. Parker, have been in the vicinity for harvesting, but now at Sarcee Camp. 63rd Batt.—Sergeant, F. Codd (Canyn); 66th Batt.—Acting Corp. A. H. Moore, Signaller H. C. Brock, Privates J. Wilson, D. Ramsay, and R. E. Owens, at Sarcee Camp.

NOTICE In the Matter of the Winding-Up Act, and in the Matter of the Lacombe Brick, Tile, and Cement Company, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that the above named Company was, on the Petition of Harold J. Clarke, a Creditor thereof, to the Supreme Court of Alberta, ordered to be wound up.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that on Monday, the 11th day of October, 1916, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel may be heard at the Court House, City of Edmonton, the said Harold J. Clarke will apply to have Edwin H. Jones, Lacombe, in the Province of Alberta, Solicitor, or such other person as the Court or Judge shall think fit, appointed permanent Liquidator of the said Company.

Creditors and shareholders having any objection to the appointment of the said Edwin H. Jones as Liquidator, must attend at the above named time and place, and state their objections.

Dated at Red Deer, in the Province of Alberta, this 13th day of September, A.D. 1916.

F. S. SIMPSON, Clerk of the Court.

H.H., C.J. (S. 15-2c)

To-night

Don't miss the

COMET THEATRE PICTURES

Also Miss Ruth Cutler in a Spectacular Greek Tableau

Coming This Week "Strathmore" In 4 Parts

This had a long run at the Empress Theatre, Edmonton. Remember, we do not advertise on the outside and FORGET to show it on the inside after collecting your cash at the door.

An Experienced Executor

The administration of a Will calls for wide experience in Financial and Commercial Matters. This Trust Company offers you the experienced services of a body of successful business men. They have every qualification for the perfect administration of your Will. Write for our Booklet on "Wills."

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Ltd

Calgary, Alberta. Public Administrator and Official Assignee for the Judicial Districts of LETHBRIDGE, MACLEOD, CALGARY, WETASKIWIN. J. G. PRATT, Inspector, Lacombe, Alberta.

Broken Coin To-Night

Are You on the Debit Side of Forty?

After the age of 40 the eyes begin to fail for near work. This trouble is first experienced when you sit down to read the newspaper by lamp-light. The type may appear clear at first, but becomes gradually indistinct, and to relieve this strain the type is pushed further away, giving momentary improvement, until the eyes still tiring, a further removal is made. When having arrived at a distance beyond which the type is constructed for, it is again blurred and the effort must be given up. Relief is only obtained when properly fitted glasses are worn.

If your eyes are failing, come and have your glasses fitted by an expert optician.

WE DO ALL SORTS OF SPECTACLE REPAIRING.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Royal Bank Building, Lacombe

Are You Going to Build?

If you are thinking of building, call and get an estimate from us. We have a new, clean Stock of the very best in

Lumber

and

Building Material

OF ALL KINDS

You will find our prices as low as any.

Trimble-Garland Lumber Co.

Allan St. Lacombe

THE PIONEER MEAT MARKET

Harold Slater -- Lacombe

We will pay the following prices, delivered at Lacombe, for the week:

STEERS, Extra Choice Heavy,\$5.00 to \$6.00
Choice Butchers,5.00 to 5.50
Common, 900 lbs. up,4.50 to 5.00
HEIFERS, Choice Heavy,4.50 to 5.00
COWS, Choice Heavy,3.50 to 4.50
BULLS,2.50 to 3.00
OXEN,3.00 to 4.00
CALVES, 200 to 300 lbs.,5.50 to 6.00
SHEEP, Wethers,5.50 to 6.00
EWES,5.00 to 5.50

PHONE US FOR HOG PRICES

Other grades at proportionate prices. We cannot accept thin cull stock.

FARMERS!

HERE ARE SIX REASONS

WHY IT WILL PAY YOU TO

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Amount of business in force Dec. 31, 1914, over \$42,000,000

Assets over Liabilities, over 700,000

No. of Farmers Insured, over 27,000

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers

for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on Live Stock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH—That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

JESSE FRASER AGENCY, Agents at Lacombe. GUY C. WILSON, Agent at Clive. D. A. McDONALD, Agent at Alix. JAS. McPHERSON, Agent at Bentley. C. L. FARUM & CO., Agents at Ponoka. J. H. BEELEY, Agent at Rimby.

Your Economy List

PORK SAUSAGE, per lb., 15c.	Marmalade, C. & D., 7 lbs., 1.25
HAMS, smoked, per lb., 25c.	CRAB-APPLES, 40-lb. box, 2.00
SMOKED BACON, per lb., 25c.	CELERY, 2 lbs., 25c.
ROLLED SHOULDER, lb., 18c.	LEMONS, per doz., 40c.
Ontario CHEESE, per lb., 22c.	ONIONS, 5 lbs., 25c.
Creamery BUTTER, lb., 30c.	Cooking FIGS, per lb., 12c.
Japan RICE, 4 1/2 lbs., 25c.	Glycerine SOAP, 2 cakes for 15c.
LARD, pure, 3 lbs., 30c.	Lunch Cooked Meat, per lb., 20c.
LARD, pure, 5 lbs., 50c.	Empress JAMS, jar, 25c.
LARD, pure, 10 lbs., 1.00	DATES, 2 lb. pkts., 25c.
Raspberry JAM, per pint, 70c.	Wagstaff's HONEY, jar, 20c.



QUOK Cold!

Warm Things in Abundance

In Full and Convenient Display we are ready for your Cold Weather Requirements.

MITTS, GLOVES, SWEATERS, SOX, UNDERWEAR, MACKINAW, SHEEP-LINED COATS, BEDDING, CAPS, PANTS, FOOTWEAR, ETC.

In Selections that afford you the Best Values for your money. Buy Right at the start of the season, and You Save Money in the final reckoning.

A Timely Sale of Comforts & Blankets

At Mill Prices and Less

Our Comforters and Blankets are offered at Strictly pre-war Prices, which average 50 per cent. less than current values today. There can be no question about the extra values here presented. Wool has practically doubled in price, and Blankets at the old prices are decidedly a Bargain.



Comforters

We show Comforters in a wide range of prices. Prices to Suit Every Purse, Guaranteed Sanitary Filling, well covered, warm, cosy qualities, and good buying at, each.

\$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$2.95

High Grade Down Comforters, with Best Quality fancy coverings, in a choice selection of designs and colorings. Each.

\$7.50

White Blankets, Grey Blankets

All Wool White Blankets, "Kum-ly" Brand, size 60 by 80 inches, with Blue or Red borders. Per pair.

\$5.50

All Wool Imported Scotch Blankets, unequalled for warmth and high grade warm quality, size 65 wear, 65 by 85 inches. Per pair.

\$7.50

Grey Union Blankets, more than half wool, soft, warm, and serviceable, 7 lbs., 58 by 78 inches. Per pair.

\$3.75

All Wool Silver Grey Blankets, a high grade warm quality, size 65 wear, 65 by 85 inches. Per pair.

\$6.25

Colored Point Blankets

All Wool Point Blankets, in Tan, Blue, or Red, the Best and Warmest qualities, full double-bed sizes. Per pair.

\$8.00



Soldierly Ladies' Coats

Three numbers of our many models of Ladies' Coats are here represented. The whole makes the bravest showing of many seasons.

Ladies' Coatings

The Best Values in the Trade To-day

For those who make their own Coats we are showing a splendid selection of Heavy Wool Coatings, in plain colors and Fancy Tweeds, Serges, Bear Cloths, and Beavers, 54 inches wide. Per yard.

\$1, 1.25, 1.50 2.00

Brave Little Hats and Bonnets

For Little Ones

Children's Velvet Hats, in the Jellicoe "Admiral" Styles, in Brown, Navy, and Cardinal.

\$1.50

Babies and Children's Bonnets, New Styles in Washable Silks and Silk Velvets, with warm fleecy linings. Each.

35c to \$1.00

Men's

Coats and Ulsters

Made of the warmest heavy Tweeds and Coatings, better than Fur Coats in appearance and service, in a variety of styles.

\$18.00 and \$19.00

Flannels and Wrapperettes

Heavy Twilled Flannel, in Grey and Navy, 27 inches wide. Per yard.

30c

Fine All Wool Grey Flannel, strong good wearing quality, 27 inches wide. Per yard.

40c

Scarlet Twilled Flannel, soft all wool quality. Per yard.

55c

Wrapperettes, in a good range of patterns, light and dark colors. Per yard.

12c, 15c, 17c

Velours and Kimona Cloths; warm fleecy materials, 27 inches wide, in Fancy, Floral Patterns, Stripes and Checks.

17c to 25c per yd.

Millinery Opening This Week

All Are Cordially Invited

Charming new Shapes and Models that claim their wearers is now open for your viewing in large array. Scores of different modish and novelty shapes and trimmings invite your inspection and vie for your approval.

New Velveteens

Plain Colored Velveteens, close, even pile, good strong back and fast colors—Brown, Navy, Black, Myrtle, Cardinal, Grey, Purple, and Copenhagen, per yard.

50c

60c

Scotch Plaid Dress Goods

These popular Plaids come in a Fine Serge Weave, and we show them in a well-selected range of dark serviceable colors, 36 to 40 inches wide. Per yard.

25c to 60c

SIR HERBERT AMES GIVES AN ADDRESS ON PATRIOTIC FUND

A large audience greeted Sir Herbert Ames on Sunday last on the occasion of the Patriotic Meeting in the Comet, and those present heard a lucid explanation of the administration of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and the object for which it was started.

Sir Herbert stated that the administration of the fund was in the hands of the foremost men of Canada, who were giving their time free to the Empire, and that up to date it had not cost the people of Canada one cent for the great amount of work in connection with it. The interest allowed by the banks on the deposits had more than paid for the outside help that had been required.

Sir Herbert went on to relate the circumstances which led up to the formation of the national patriotic fund last September, how the organization was completed by act of parliament, and how the Duke of Connaught in his position as honorary chairman of the fund has never missed a meeting of the general executive at Ottawa.

The work of caring for the families of the British reservists who left within a few hours after the first call of the war was dealt with by Sir Herbert, who explained how the first local attempts at relief were finally crystallized into the national society. "The organization is now purely national, and while there remains a dollar in the treasury no soldiers' dependants from the Atlantic to the Pacific shall be permitted to want." The speaker went on to show that the government allowance is not sufficient to meet the demands of living of many families, and hence it is absolutely necessary for the patriotic branches to look carefully after the people on their lists. It was recognized by the central executive that families in the west should be granted an allowance 25 per cent. higher than in

the eastern cities, where living is cheaper.

When the Patriotic Fund entered upon its second year a week or so ago, continued Sir Herbert, it had about 20,000 families on its list of beneficiaries, and to meet the needs of these \$275,000 per month is required. In the early months of the war, subscriptions to the fund were in excess of the demands upon it, and a considerable surplus accrued, but since May these reserves have been subjected to an ever-increasing drain, and during the past three months the deficit amounted to \$400,000. Should the war continue for another year, at least six million dollars will be required, and although no written contract has been made with the soldier, Sir Herbert feels that it is up to those who remain at home to care for his wife and children and see to it that the pledge is not broken.

"During the past few months," continued Sir Herbert, Alberta has drawn an average of \$75,000 a month from the Patriotic Fund and during the past three months has contributed \$15,000, and has already drawn \$200,000 more than it has raised. The National Fund of course is willing to stand behind Alberta, but the men who are giving the money always ask two questions. The first is: Is the debtor province exercising the same vigilance and economy in the distribution of the Patriotic Fund as is exercised by the other provinces; the second is, are the men who do not enlist taxing themselves for war purposes in the same degree that we are.

Sir Herbert stated that he was not at all disappointed with the showing that Alberta has already made, and with the manner in which the people of the province have responded to the call for funds. When he was in Alberta last year he figured out that 1,000 or 1,200 families would

have to be provided for, and that \$250,000 would be needed to carry them through the first year. Some \$223,000 of this amount was raised, Southern Alberta standing sponsor for its \$125,000, but the northern part of the province fell slightly behind, to the tune of some ten or fifteen thousand dollars.

Instead of 1,000 families, though, there were 3,500 to be provided for, because of the fact that one out of every 25 of Alberta's men have enlisted, and in order to provide for the families of these men, it will be necessary for the province to raise twice as much as it did last year, which will bring the total contribution up to \$500,000.

In concluding his address, Sir Herbert said:

"The question for the stay-at-homes of Alberta now is: How much of your own load are you able to carry during the next twelve months? The Patriotic Fund will need one million dollars for Alberta during the next year. The committee expects Alberta to raise half of this, and the head office reserve will supply the other half million. That should seem fair.

"It's going to be a hard pull. It means about \$1.25 for every man, woman, and child in Alberta. As some will not and others cannot contribute, it will mean an even greater average for those who can and will."

At the conclusion of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Sir Herbert.

DOPE VICTIM GETS THREE MONTHS

Ponoka Herald:—"Tuesday, before Justice Turner and Field, A. Levoux, of Edmonton, was charged with obtaining morphine contrary to the opium and drug act, and fined \$50 and costs of three months imprisonment. Along with a companion and two women, he came to town Sunday evening from Lacombe, followed by Corporal Wells of the Mount Police. He forged a medical prescription for 30 grains of morphine, and purchased the drug at

the Drug Store. The capture was a very smart piece of work, for which the Corporal deserves credit."

Levoux was one of the trio suspected of breaking into the ticket office here on Sunday afternoon, 5th inst.

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x DOUBLE SHIRKERS x
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The Adrian (Mich.) Telegram is very severe in its criticism of United States citizens who, moving over to Canada and swearing allegiance to King George because Canada looked like "easy prosperity" to them, are now recrossing the line and seeking United States citizenship again.

The Telegram thinks that their removal will be unfortunate for Canada, but that it will be unfortunate for Uncle Sam, too. It says:

"It is unfortunate that these supposed American citizens, presumably worshipping the flag above all other flags, should have lightly given up their citizenship and sworn allegiance to a foreign government. It was unfortunate that these same men, whom Canada imagined to have become loyal Canadians, ready to fight for the Canadian flag, regarded their new citizenship and their oaths so lightly that they turned tail at the first sign of personal sacrifice. And then it is unfortunate for us, once more, that we are again acquiring as citizens a class of men who first abandoned their native land and then deserted their adopted land in its hour of distress. If these fair-weather sailors regain American citizenship, it is to be hoped that their third attempt at civic duty will be more admirable than their first two. Otherwise, when the United States becomes involved in war, we shall witness another exodus across the border and a fresh oath of allegiance to the Canadian flag—by hold good as long as the Canadian flag continues to protect them and ask nothing of them in return."

So far as The Globe knows there have been very few naturalized Canadians from the United States leave this country since the war started for the purpose of avoiding the possible dangers caused by the war or to escape fighting themselves. There are a good many of United States birth in Alberta today supporting the war cause to the limit of their ability, and there are many more of them who are either in the firing line or getting ready for it. However, it is to be assumed that the Telegram must have come across such cases as those to which it refers, and The Globe entirely agrees with it in its estimate of their worth or lack of it.

AN AGED SENATOR

DIES IN MONTREAL
Montreal, Sept. 10.—Sir Charles Eugene Boucher de Boucherville, senator and member of the legislative council of the province of Quebec, died tonight. He was in his 94th year. Sir Charles had been in good health, considering his advanced age, until about a week ago.

The late senator had the distinction of being the only man in Canada holding membership in both the senate and the legislative council. He was also the oldest living graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

The deceased, then Mr. Charles de Boucherville, was elected to the Canadian assembly for Chambly in 1861, and sat in the assembly until confederation, when he was called to the legislative council. He entered the Chaurieu government in 1873, became premier of the province of Quebec in 1874, and resigned, with his colleagues, after a disagreement with the lieutenant-governor in March, 1878. He was called to the Senate of Canada in 1879. In May, 1894, he was made a C.M.G., and was created a K.C.M.G. in June, 1914. He was a Conservative in politics.

Electric Lamps, all sizes, 25c; Tungsten, at 35c. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

PERMITS MUST NOW BE SECURED

Regina, Sept. 10.—A proclamation of the lieutenant-governor is published today in the September issue of the Saskatchewan Gazette, bringing into force part three of the Sales of Liquor Act on the 15th of this month. This part of the act controls the use and sale of alcohol which is classed as a liquor in the interpretation of the act and other liquors by physicians and druggists in the practice of their profession, whether sold for medicinal purposes or used in mixtures and compounds.

Physicians and druggists are required to obtain permits from the commissioner of the Saskatchewan liquor stores system immediately part 3 becomes law, but as many such practitioners are located at far outlying points in the province in order to protect them against penalties provided in the act provision has been made by regulation allowing them an additional two weeks, that is until September 30th, to obtain permits. For those who have not obtained permits before the 30th inst. a penalty is provided.

Concurrently with the proclamation, regulations were passed by order-in-council to become law September 15th, specifying the kinds and quantities of liquor that may be purchased, kept on hand and sold by physicians and druggists prescriptions of a duly qualified physician or veterinary surgeon, or used in mixing, compounding and manufacturing.

LACOMBE MAN WEDS.

London, Eng., Sept. 9.—The marriage has taken place of Lieut. Roderick Stuart Kennedy, 42nd West Yorkshires, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kennedy of Lacombe, Alberta, to Lillian Isatrice Kingmill, daughter of the late Surgeon General Henry Cook, I.M.S., and Mrs. Cook.

Special Prices for Roofing and 2-ply at Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

GOV.-GEN. STARTS FOR WEST IN SPECIAL TRAIN

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, left for the west on a special train at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He will inspect the troops in training for overseas service at the various camps between the Great Lakes and the Coast. The duke has kept very closely in touch with the mobilization and training of the Canadian forces ever since the outbreak of the war, and his interest and advice will be an encouragement to the local commanders. The duke is going west in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces, and not as governor-general. He will thus accept no social invitations.

BAD WEATHER IS NOW EXPERIENCED ON WESTERN FRONT

London, Sept. 8.—There has been more than a week of the worst weather since early in the year almost. There is hoar frost every morning, but the days are still Indian summer. Though the weather was unpropitious General Carson enjoyed his brief inspection of the Canadian divisions and showed it in words to individual friends. He showed also that he was not afraid of the mud which the wet brings with it.

The men of the second division, at any rate those who have arrived, have proved of sturdy material and range well up with the first division. What rivalry exists is in keenness to do their best among themselves. There are many changes in both brigade and staff appointments which it is impossible to chronicle. It is sufficient to say that there never were so many Canadians in France or Flanders and never was there a happier bunch.

Of course there are artillery duels and bomb contests daily and nightly. Generally we come off on the top edge, but once, through sheer carelessness, the Fifth Royals were caught and shelled, but they took full toll from the enemy.